The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1685 | MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 19, 1893 | XXXI—NO. 41.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, south Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Family articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard time 55 minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING

NORTH.

No. 34 (starts here)	4:25 a. m.
No. 36	9:27 a. m.
No. 38, daily	3:50 p. m.
No. 42 (stops here)	6:30 p. m.
No. 72, local	9:27 a. m.

SOUTH.

No. 41 (starts here)	6:30 a. m.
No. 35, daily	10:21 a. m.
No. 37	3:50 p. m.
No. 39 (stops here)	7:55 p. m.
No. 73, local	12:35 p. m.

Train No. 35 only runs as far as Uhrichsville. Nos. 41 and 37 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)	4:35 a. m.
No. 4	8:45 a. m.
No. 6	1:07 p. m.
No. 8 (stops here)	7:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)	6:15 a. m.
No. 5	1:12 p. m.
No. 7	6:35 p. m.
No. 6 (stops here)	10:55 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH	SOUTH.
No. 25, Exp. 9:44 a. m.	No. 2 Exp. 10:22 a. m.
" 27, Exp. 4:06 a. m.	" 28 Exp. 3:37 p. m.
" 3, Exp. 3:05 p. m.	" 28, Exp. 10:45 p. m.
" 7, Exp. 7:53 p. m.	" 8, Exp. 7:20 p. m.

Train 8 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:20 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from the West), Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. No 3 for Wooster Shreve and all points west.

Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. to trains to and from all point east and west via Orrville.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:25 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:25 a. m., leave Canton at 9:55 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Canton at 4:23 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:05 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a. m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon 6:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland 6:00 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E Ry.

Note fast time only 2:05 from Canton to Cleveland.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney Spalding Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on city (sun) time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly, 6 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the even hours, from 6 o'clock a. m. until 11 p. m.

LAKE PASSENGERS.

Take regular trains hourly.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of **S.S.S.**

"About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. **RHEUMATISM** After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

S.S.S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

TO LEASE MY STONE QUARRY—For a term of years to parties who have means, and business ability to develop and work to its greatest capacity, the Prospect Hill Stone Quarry one mile west of Massillon. Address Mrs. Anna M. Marshall, 709 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAYES IS DEAD.

The Eminent Ohioan Passes to the Great Beyond.

A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

Neuralgia of the Heart Carries Him Off Suddenly and Unexpectedly.

A Previous Attack of the Disease—A Man Distinguished at the Bar, as a Soldier in the Field, as the Executive of a Great State and Chief Magistrate of This Glorious Nation.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock last night at his home here of angina pectoris, or neuralgia of the heart.

Mr. Hayes was stricken with the disease while in Cleveland Saturday, and was at once removed to his home. On a previous occasion he had a similar attack, although he suffered excrutiating pain, he recovered from it. The Cleveland physicians, who attended him Monday, anticipated no fatal result of the present attack, and Mr. Hayes' death last night was a sad surprise.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

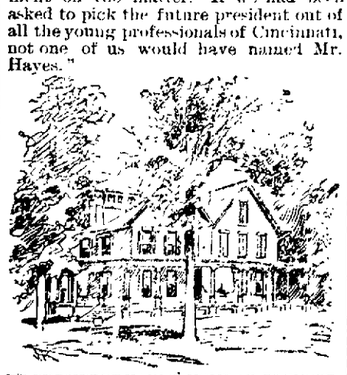
Early in the evening an inquiry elicited the response that the general had passed a fairly well day and was resting nicely in the evening. The change from better to worse was rapid, and at 11 o'clock the ex-president passed away. The first atelligence was received when Webb C. Hayes came down town and quietly announced that his father had just died.

Although Mr. Hayes' condition was regarded as serious and excited the alarm of his family, the encouragement given them by Dr. Hibest, the family physician, led them to believe that the patient would soon recover. For this reason all knowledge of the ex-president's illness was kept from the public, and the fact that he was suffering from heart trouble did not become known until Monday.

After his retirement from the White house March 4, 1881, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was heard of but seldom. Occasionally he attended a Grand Army reunion, and he was a prominent figure at the Columbian celebration and banquet in New York city Oct. 12-14, 1892. He was always present at the annual meetings of the board of of trustees of the Peabody fund, of which all ex-presidents are members. But beyond these modest functions Mr. Hayes remained in absolute retirement at his home in Fremont, O., up to the time of his death. Mr. Hayes' career furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in the political history of the United States.

He was born in Delaware, Oct. 4, 1822, his father having died the preceding July. He was graduated with honor from Kenyon college, Ohio, in August, 1842, attended Harvard law school for a little over a year, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In November, 1848, his health being somewhat impaired, he went to Texas for the winter, and after a period of unsettlement located at Cincinnati the next winter. In civil cases his practice was not very large, but he won considerable reputation as a prosecutor in criminal cases and gained the friendship of such men as Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin, Moncure D. Conway and Stanley Matthews.

And here is found the first evidences of the greatest peculiarity of the man. During all the years he was in Cincinnati no one seems to have taken a deep interest in him, and when he became a subject of national inquiry Cincinnati could furnish no reminiscences of him. The general expression of the old citizen was, "Yes, he was city solicitor, and I knew him, but that's all." He was quiet, studious and rather reticent. He did not, says one who knew him, "talk about a matter and arrive at conclusions. When the company had talked for an hour he would suddenly break out with a statement, and that was his final judgment on the matter. If we had been asked to pick the future president out of all the young professionals of Cincinnati, not one of us would have named Mr. Hayes."



EX-PRESIDENT HAYES' HOME AT FREMONT.

It may also be added that of all the stories told about the boyhood of great men and the predictions as to their future not one is told of the boy Hayes. He grew like a hardy apple of the far north, a genitan or a russet, ripening with extreme deliberation.

On Dec. 30, 1852, he married Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high social standing in Chillicothe. Of their eight children four sons and one daughter reached maturity. Mrs. Hayes was noted for her devotion to sick and wounded soldiers during the late war, and to temperance and public charities in peace. Her refusal to have wine served in the White House during her sway there gave her a world wide fame, and for that action she received many testimonials of esteem both from Europe and America.

Under the first call for troops by President Lincoln the literary club of which Mr. Hayes was a member organized a company, and he was elected captain, and on the 7th of June following the governor of Ohio commissioned him major of the Twenty-third regiment Ohio infantry.

It is both amusing and instructive to go over the roll of this regiment and note how many future great men were concealed in it under such modest titles as Colonels W. S. Rosecrans and James M. Comlay, Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Matthews, Lieutenant William McKinley, Jr., and others. Here, too, we find evidence that though Major Hayes had been reticent in conversation he had acquired quite a reputation as a speaker, for it was largely on account of his ability as an orator in rousing popular patriotism that he received his commission.

At this late day, too, one can afford to smile at the wild confusion of the times—recruits pouring into Columbus ten times as fast as tents could be provided, the raw adjutant general, "flying about like a suddenly beheaded hen," and everybody blaming Governor Dennison, who frankly confessed that he "did not know a field officer from a grand marshal," and handed over all his military power to the suddenly created major general, George B. McClellan. Suffice it that Major Hayes' regiment got into West Virginia in July and did splendid service there.

He was judge advocate for a short time, was commissioned lieutenant colonel Oct. 24, 1861, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of South Mountain, Oct. 14, 1862, where he was severely wounded. Soon after he became colonel of the regiment, and as such particularly distinguished himself in many movements and battles. He led a desperate charge on Cloyd mountain, and at the first battle of Winchester won the applause of the whole army. But it was at the second battle of Winchester, Oct. 19, 1864, that he won immortal honors.

There he led an assault across a morass, and his horse having mired he charged on foot, and though but forty or fifty men followed so close as to keep up with him this squad captured a battery which had been deemed perfectly secure. Again at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek he performed prodigies of valor. His commission as brigadier general soon arrived, and on March 13, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier general "for gallant and distinguished services." In the meantime he had been elected to congress from a Cincinnati district.

It was on this occasion that he made his famous retort. A friend having written to him to come home in the fall of 1864 and canvass the district, he answered with a rather sharp reproof, ending with this sentence: "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in congress ought to be scalped." He was re-elected in 1866, but his two terms in congress were uneventful. He voted with his party throughout, except on some minor resolutions on finance. In view of his subsequent prominence as a "prompt resumptionist," it is rather singular that these votes indicated an opposition to strong measures leading toward resumption.

In 1867 he was nominated by the Republicans for governor of Ohio and was elected. No election of that era excited more astonishment. The state had long been overwhelmingly Republican, the majorities ranging above 40,000 for some years, yet at the first election after the

LUCY WEBB HAYES.

soldiers came home, with a phenomenally large vote, the highly honored general had less than 3,000 majority over Allen G. Thurman, and the legislature was carried by the Democrats. That body chose Judge Thurman for the United States senate.

Gov. Hayes was re-elected in 1869, this time by over 7,000 majority. He had now become the exponent of advanced "hard money" views, and on the platform of prompt resumption he made his third campaign for governor in 1875, receiving about 5,500 majority after a campaign of almost unprecedented vigor on both sides. In the meantime he had run for congress in 1872 and been defeated by some 1,500 majority, and had in 1873 retired from public life and settled at Fremont, O. Soon after he came into possession of the large estate of his uncle, Silas Birchard, which further confirmed him in his resolution to lead a private life, and he only yielded in 1875 to the most earnest solicitations of the republicans.

Of his presidential campaign in 1876 little need be said. His usual "luck of getting there by very narrow margins" followed him.

In financial affairs his administration was an unequalified success. It was his good fortune to become president just at the time when panic and depression were giving way to "better times." Seven years of unexampled deficit in the crops of western Europe and equally unexampled good crops in the United States made the resumption of specie payments possible. The exports of grain in one year of his administration exceeded the ten year average before the war, and one year's imports of gold were greater than all the previous gold imports since the administration of James K. Polk.

The exports of wheat alone for the ten years terminating with June, 1881 (only four months after President Hayes retired), exceeded all preceding wheat exports since the country was settled. Providence had indeed come to the aid of the country, and President Hayes and his able finance minister, John Sherman, had the nerve to seize the opportunity.

Mrs. Hayes died in Fremont in 1889. On the day of her funeral thousands of persons, many of them in the humbler walks of life, came from the surrounding country to pay the last tribute of respect to her who had been so universally beloved. From early morning until the hour set for the obsequies an unending stream of visitors poured in through the front door of the homestead to take a farewell look at the face of the benevolent but decided woman who had passed away.

The death of Mrs. Hayes was a sad blow to the ex-president. He, more than the average man, valued the advice and respected the judgment of his wife, but he accepted the blow without murmuring and resignedly resumed the even tenor of his life.

Mr. Hayes was a man of great benevolence, but he was so ostentatious in dispensing charity that few persons, except the beneficiaries, ever knew of his good deeds. His home on the outskirts of Fremont is known as Spiegel Grove, and here for many years has been dispensed a hospitality which, while almost prodigal in its generosity, was never obtrusive or showy. Spiegel Grove was inherited from Mr. Hayes' wealthy uncle, and was the typical home of a country gentleman. There is a beautiful grove in the grounds, and the house is richly furnished, besides being supplied with one of the best civil war libraries in existence. The ex-president's daughter, Miss Fanny Hayes, presided over the affairs of the household after the death of her mother.

REBUKED BY THE POPE.

Some Dissatisfaction at Rome Over the Promotion of Mgr. Satolli.

ROME, Jan. 18.—When the news of Mgr. Satolli's appointment as apostolic delegate in the United States leaked out here it caused much consternation and dissatisfaction in certain circles, but at the Vatican and propaganda no doubt is felt but that the pope acted wisely. Cardinal Rampolla said plainly, when questioned on the subject, that the appointment had been made as a reply to the determined resistance to the envoy's enemies.

Some days ago a prelate, speaking to the pope, remarked: "It seems that Mgr. Satolli has made a mistake." His holiness cut him short with the emphatic answer: "Whether well or ill, that which Mgr. Satolli has done he has done because I told him to do it. Mgr. Satolli is not mistaken; he is always merciful."

To laymen it may seem rather bold of Rome to press this scheme of the church in America against the wishes of a considerable section of the episcopacy. This remark was made to an ecclesiastical dignitary today, and was met with the reply that the pope had overruled much greater opposition lately in France. That is true enough, but the cases are not absolutely parallel. Mgr. Satolli spoke for the pope, and had the authority and knowledge of the pope's thought, but he interpreted and did not translate the thought. The resistance of the French bishops was to the will of the pope expressed by the pope in his own letter to the head of the episcopacy. If, when the pope issues an encyclical to the American bishops, they object, the parallel will be complete.

With all that is now known of the proceedings at the recent gathering of archbishops, it is plain that, strictly speaking, it was incorrectly called a conference, which implies debate and discussion, whereas the archbishops met entirely to register foregone conclusions. It seems that considerable misconception might have been avoided if Mgr. Satolli had not consented to the substitution of a vague formula of acquiescence at the end of the printed schemata. Papal delegates have vastly wider and more definite powers than is supposed by many Catholics.

The pope looked healthy at the consistory Monday, when fourteen new cardinals were created. Among the new cardinals are Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster; Archbishop Logue, primate of Ireland; Archbishop Tremeutz, of Cologne; Prince Archbishop Kopp, of Breslau; Mgr. Persico, secretary of the propaganda, and others, there being in all six Italian cardinals, two French, two Prussians, one English, one Hungarian and one Spanish.

The Kansas Mix.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 18.—Once more have efforts to settle the difficulties in the house and bring about a satisfactory solution of the problems of legislation which are daily growing greater, failed and now the factions are seemingly further apart than ever. The governor's message was presented to the legislature yesterday, but the Populis house declined to listen to the reading of the document which would fill a page in an ordinary newspaper and it was ordered printed.

Profes or Rudolph A. Witthaus, of the University Medical college, has completed his chemical analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Buchanan, and has filled his report with District Attorney Nicoll of New York. He found traces of morphine and is prepared to testify to the presence of this poison when called upon to do so in the trial of Dr. Robert Buchanan, who is charged with the murder of his wife.

Tony Mullane Will Stay.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Tony Mullane is here and expects to sign with Cincinnati. He is opposed to any change in the diamond, but would not object to putting the pitcher back five feet.

COLUMBUS LETTER

The People of the State Will Have No Reason to Complain

If the Solons Keep Up Their Record of the First Two Weeks.

In That Time But One Law Was Turned Out by Them.

The Collateral Inheritance Bill the Most Important Measure Considered So Far. State Expenses No Greater in Proportion Than Twenty Years Ago—The Canal Question Promises to Be a Big Feature Before Adjournment—Farmers' Institute.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17, 1893.

If the legislature keeps up its record of the first two weeks, the people of Ohio will not have very much to complain about when it finally adjourns in the unknown future. At the end of the first two weeks but one new law has been turned out. This may seem to be a remarkable statement, but it is none the less true, that the legislature has sent to the secretary of state's office but a single new statute as a result of its first fortnight's labor. Nearly 200 new bills have been introduced in that time: a score or more have been considered and passed, either by one house or the other, or killed entirely. But the introduction of a new bill is a long way from passage—indeed, the passage of a bill by one house is sometimes a very long way from its becoming a law.

The Most Important Bill.

The most important measure that has thus far been considered is the collateral inheritance bill that was introduced by Mr. Holcomb and passed by the house last year. The senate spent two days discussing it, and finally passed it, after amending it so as to exempt all inheritances over $10,000; the original bill made this limit $1,000. The tax is but 3 1-2 per cent., and if left at that amount the limit should be lower than $10,000; or, on the other hand, if the limit is left as high as $10,000, the rate of the tax should be much higher. All this will come before the house in a few days, when the question of concurring in the senate amendment comes before it. The subject of taxing inheritances has agitated tax-law makers in many states. In New York not only collateral inheritances are taxed, but inheritances that go to lineal descendants are also; as a consequence, Jay Gould's estate, which all went to his own family, will have to pay into the state treasury over half a million dollars.

If the present bill goes into effect as passed by the senate, it will bring into the state each year not more than $25,000 a year, it is estimated. If some graded system had been adopted, so that smaller estates would not have to pay as much in proportion as larger ones, it would have been more equitable and more productive of revenue.

A Bill to Tax Direct Inheritances.

A bill is now being drawn by a member from a northern county to tax direct inheritances, and it will be made up on the graded plan. The passage of an inheritance tax law is far easier than the passing of any other, for it has the merit of being impossible to dodge, and is levied against those that are about to become possessed of riches. Thus it relieves, to an extent equal to the amount collected, the taxpayer who is assessed on the property that he has.

State Expenses.

In speaking of taxes, the subject of state expenses at once suggests itself. Ex-Secretary of State Poorman has written several newspaper articles of late, showing that the expenses of the state had grown to an outrageous size. Mr. Poorman has been a member of the legislature, secretary of state and newspaper editor, and he is well informed on many matters of state. He argues that twenty years ago the expenses of the state were not quite $2,000,000, while now they are $5,500,000, whereas the taxable property of the state has increased comparatively little. Therefore, he urges, there ought to be a lopping off at once to keep the expenses down nearer what they were twenty years ago.

If anyone will take Mr. Poorman's figures and do a little calculating he will at once see that Ohio is more cheaply governed today than it was twenty years ago; that is, man for man, there are fewer dollars paid out than then. There are more people than there were at that time. It costs more to govern ten men than it does five. All around us the states pay more in dollars to govern their citizens than does Ohio.

The real trouble is in the returns of property for taxation. With a great increase in population, with a marvelous growth in the industrial and other resources of the state, there is but little more property on the duplicates of the state to be taxed than there was twenty years ago.

The legislature, with a false fear of political destruction, is afraid to raise the rate so that the necessary number of dollars for the expenses of the state may be raised. We arrive at the same conclusion as Colonel Poorman, but by an entirely different route, and to a far different purpose. His argument is that it is costing too much because all this is so, whereas, to many others, and among them several members of the legislature, it seems that the state is not only economically governed, but too much so for its own good.

The Canal Question

promises to be a big feature of this session of the legislature. That much was promised the other day when a bill came up to abandon the Hocking canal. This canal has been in existance more than forty years and has in that time for operating expenses alone, cost the state more than $100,000 more than it has taken in in receipts.

The friends of this section of the canal system promise to show that there is another important side to this question when the matter comes up for consideration on the 24th of this month. They rely almost entirely on the showing of lower railroad rates that have existed during the life of this canal.

Representative Dodge, he of the electric motor fame, has prepared an amendment to the bill as first submitted, to have the state take the money that it will get from the sale of this canal land and use it to equip an electric railroad on the highway that runs along the Hocking canal. The debate on this amendment promises to equal in interest that on the abandonment itself.

Mr. Dodge looks far enough into the future to see this state gridironed with country electric railroads and he argues that, inasmuch as the state has a system of canals that seemed to have outlived their usefulness, it might very easily go into the business of equipping many of the highways with a few of these electric railroads by way of giving the plan the necessary initial impetus.

Many of the members and senators are

Beginning to Wake Up

on the canal question, all realizing that something ought to be done with the rights of way that the state owns and that are now described as four-foot ditches.

Representative Griffin will in the near future introduce a joint resolution asking congress to pass the Nicaraguan canal bill. Mr. Griffin believes that the United States ought, not only for business reasons but because it is necessary for this country to look ahead for its own defense in case of war, to own this canal. The Nicaragua canal will save every ship that sails from New York to San Francisco 10,000 miles of travel. It is the only place in the whole system of mountains from Alaska to Patigonia, where the depression is low enough to permit of building a canal. There is a very strong feeling in the legislature in favor of this project, and in all probability the resolution will go through.

The matter of passing resolutions asking congress to do this, that and the other thing, doesn't meet with very high favor just now. The idea seems to be abroad that congressmen get $5,000 a year each for their work, and members of the Ohio legislature only get $800 for the same length of time, and probably they, the congressmen, know as much about the bills before them as does the Buckeye assembly.

Judge Dickman, on the supreme court, told me a story on this subject that seems to be very apropos at this time.

"When I was a member of the legislature in 1862," said the judge, "we did little else than pass resolutions instructing our congressmen and senators what to do on matters that came before them. There seemed to be no end of our resolutions and very few laws were passed. Finally Ben Wade said that if the Ohio legislature would quit passing resolutions instructing him what to do and mind its own business it would probably be just as well."

Farmers' Institute.

The farmers hold their annual institute in the assembly rooms of the house and senate the other day. The chief thing about these meetings was the display of the lack of unanimity on the subject of roads.

They all seemed to think that good roads were absolutely necessary, but many of the speakers called attention to the fact that the kicker was always abroad in the land when new roads were desired, and therefore it seemed impossible to make the reform progress. And then there seemed to be an absence of harmony among the delegates present as to just what was necessary to cause good roads to be built. Indeed, there was a wide divergence as to what good roads really are.

To Change the Time of Paying Taxes.

A bill has been presented to make the time of paying taxes in January and July, instead of December and June, as is now the case. If the readers of this paragraph want this change to be made, or do not want it to be made, it might be well to make the fact known to their representative.

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Bernhardt has sent a diamond ring and photograph of herself in the role of "Cleopatra" to the English lady who captured and restored to its owner the actress' serpent last summer. The snake had escaped, and this lady, while out walking, noticed it, attention being drawn the more readily to madame's "ocher python" by the gold chain and jeweled ring attached to it.

The Wellington monument, which was erected to commemorate the victory of Waterloo, on the hills which separate Somersetshire from Devonshire, England, has just been thoroughly restored, and, after having been closed for two years, it is again open to the public.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is one of the hardest-worked men in the republic. He is SIXTY-two years old, but his life has been so temperate that he looks much younger.

Three children of George Paugh, at Sterling, Ind., died within a few hours of each other of diphtheria several days ago and were buried in one grave.

QUAY CHOSEN.

Republicans Decide That He Shall Stay in the Senate.

DEMOCRATS NAME ROSS.

Eighteen Republicans Vote for Congressman John Dalzell.

Riter Makes a Sensational Speech Against the Junior Senator—The Nomination Made Unanimious on Motion of Senator Flinn—George Handy Smith Named the Winner.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The joint Republican caucus for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States senator was held in the hall of the house yesterday.

SENATOR QUAY.

There were few absentees. Senator George Handy Smith presided over the caucus. He made these remarks just after the roll call: "This caucus is called together to nominate a candidate for United States senator. Whoever is the nominee will receive the full Republican vote of this state legislature. Pennsylvania is the only state that stood up under the late calamity. The tariff cut quite a figure, and I think that the Democratic party should pass a bill repealing the tariff. This was their promise and they should stand up for it. If they do the people will see how they have been duped by this free trade or tariff reform. Gentlemen, we should be proud of Pennsylvania, as it was the state that stood up proudly to its banner, and we are today one of the few states that has never faltered in the national conflicts."

Quay an Dalzell Named.

When Senator Smith concluded his speech he announced that nominations for United States senator were in order. J. B. Niles, of Tioga county, arose and presented the name of Senator M. S. Quay. He said that he came from a sick bed to carry out the wishes of the Republicans of his county. He rehearsed Quay's record as a leader, and a glowing tribute to his Republicanism, and ended by asking the members of the caucus to vote for the matchless leader and demonstrate to the country that Matthew Stanley Quay is dear to the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Emmett Cotten, of Allegheny county, then arose and in substance said: "I desire to present to this caucus the name of a man who is equally well known over Pennsylvania. He is a man who started life a poor boy, and has made a reputation that any man should be proud of. He was a leader at the bar, and is now a leader on the Republican side of the house of congress. He is a brilliant statesman and a man of gifted ability. He has made a record for himself and a record for Pennsylvania that has made his name well known all over the country, and I present on behalf of the city of Pittsburg and the county of Allegheny the brilliant congressman, Hon. John Dalzell."

William F. Stewart, of Philadelphia, read a telegram from George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Childs said he would not permit his name to be used before the caucus.

Riter Springs a Surprise.

After this the surprise of the caucus came. Representative Riter, of Philadelphia, arose and said: "Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to compass the defeat of the junior senator from this state, and nothing gives me greater sorrow than to be here to witness his triumph. The interests of Pennsylvania should be ably defended by our own senators, and not the senators from other states. I believe that Pennsylvania requires no silent man in the senate, but a man who can defend the principles; a politician is not needed and a statesman is most needed. I will not detract from Mr. Quay. He is a politician, no one denies that; but in the senate, where there are only a few members, we should have a statesman and not a politician, and for that reason I desire to second the nomination of Pennsylvania's brilliant congressman, the man who has defended in congress the interests of this state. I second the nomination of Hon. John Dalzell."

Uncle John Cessna followed, also seconding Mr. Dalzell's nomination.

Senator Quay's name was then seconded by several persons, after which Representative Gardin, of Chester county, arose and withdrew the name of Congressman "Jack" Robinson.

How the Caucus Voted.

A motion was made that the caucus proceed to a ballot, and the roll call was commenced. Senator Jesse Baker, of Chester, started the ball rolling by voting for Senator J. P. Gobin. Quay then got all the votes until Senator Flinn's name was called. He voted for Mr. Dalzell. Senators Steele and Upperman got the rest of the votes.

In the house Riter, of Philadelphia, Lemon, Mackrell, Lafferty, Culbertson, Weaver, Cotton, Wilson, Ruhey and Stewart of Allegheny county; Cessna and Smith, of Bedford; Kennedy and Losch, of Schuylkill, and Anderson, of Washington, voted for Dalzell.

The vote of the caucus was as follows: Quay, 116; Dalzell, 18; Gobin, 1. After the vote was announced, President Smith declared Hon. M. S. Quay the Republican nominee for United States senator. Hon. William Flinn, of Allegheny county, moved that the nomination of Senator Quay be made unanimous. Riter, of Philadelphia, seconded the motion, and it carried. The caucus then adjourned.

The Democratic legislative caucus nominated by acclamation State Senator George Ross, of Bucks county, for United States senator.

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Chattanooga

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CHAPTER III.

A CONFEDERATE HOUSEHOLD.

"Have you come far?" asked the girl.

Mark and Jakey trudged on. They met no one on the way, but at one part of the road running through a thick wood they saw a light in the distance to the right in the thickest part. They halted for a moment and then advanced cautiously. Coming to a place where they could get a view of what the light revealed, they saw several men in "butternut," whose horses were picketed near by, lying around the embers of a fire.

"Guerrillas," quoth Mark.

Not caring to disturb these villains, who had no more respect for Confederates than Unionists, they passed on stealthily.

About midnight they came to a rivulet, and Mark concluded to bivouac there. They turned in among the trees beside the road.

"Jakey," said Mark, "before we go a step farther, or do anything in fact, we must fix this money."

He pulled his roll of bills from his pocket.

"Take off your boot," he said.

Jakey pulled off his boot and handed it to his companion. Mark took a number of bills, and ripping out the lining of the boot put it back in its place with the bills under it. Smoothing it down, he handed the boot back to Jakey and told him to put it on again.

They took a bite of the snack Sourl had prepared for them and drank from the rivulet. Then they laid down, resting their heads against the root of a tree. It was not long before Jakey was asleep, and Mark drew his head over toward himself and laid it against his own breast. Thus the two rested. Mark slept at intervals; Jakey with all the soundness of healthy, irresponsible boyhood.

The moon was setting, and Mark caught a glimpse of it between the lower branches of the trees and the horizon. When he cast his eyes upward he saw the stars. He fell to musing upon his singular position. He remembered that far to the north of him Confederate cavalry were dashing hither and thither, attacking bridges, capturing the guards, threatening Union pickets and in every way harassing the Army of the Ohio. Yet here he was beyond the Union front, in a region which belonged to no one save the outlaw guerrillas ruled neither by the United States nor the Confederacy with all silent and peaceful about him. An innocent face, careless of danger, lay on his breast. The leaves of the trees hung listlessly above him.

Then that blue vault above! Its serenity seemed to mock the puny contests upon a world which, with all its campaigns and battles, was but a grain of sand among the heavenly hosts. Its heaviest artillery could not be heard at the nearest planet. Its marshaled armies could not be seen. Save for the reflected light of the sun it would revolve in space, unknown by those on even the nearest planets. And so musing he fell asleep.

At the first sign of dawn Mark waked Jakey, and after they had both thrown the refreshing water of the rivulet over their heads they started in search of a house, at which they designed to "happen in" at breakfast time. Fortunately they soon found such a place. Turning into the gate at the first farmhouse, a farmer's wife received them kindly and gave them what for that time and country was a palatable meal.

Refreshed by their breakfast, they walked on. Various people—countrymen, negroes, Confederate soldiers and occasionally a squadron of cavalry—passed them on the road, but they were not questioned or interfered with by any one. Occasionally they would ask the road, but upon receiving the necessary information, and after making a few commonplace remarks, would go on. At noon they turned aside from the pike in among the trees and ate what was left of their snack.

About sunset they reached a large place set back off to the left of the road. The premises were more imposing than any they had yet passed, and they judged by it that they were in the environs of Chattanooga. The house was a large, square, old fashioned building, with a very high basement. It had two stories, with a peak roof, in which were dormer windows. A gallery or veranda extended across the front both above and below. Some large trees were scattered about the yard. In the rear were the negro quarters and the barn.

Mark determined to ask for food and shelter for the night here. Turning into the gate, he followed a straight road leading for perhaps a hundred yards to the house. A young girl robed in a white muslin dress of a very simple pattern, and a pink sash, stood on the veranda watching them as they came on. When they reached the steps leading up to where she stood, Mark saw a pair of black eyes looking at him, which, conscious of the deception he was about to practice seemed to read him through and through. Indeed he was sufficiently confused to take off his hat to the girl with all the grace and manner of a polished gentleman.

"If you please, ma'am," he said, assuming the dialect of a countryman, "me 'n my leetle brudder's goen ter Chattenoogy. My brother, he's walked a right smart show for sech a younker. Could y' give us some supper and a place ter sleep all night?"

"You can come up here and sit down, and I'll see."

"What a musical voice," thought Mark.

The travelers went up onto the veranda and sat on some wooden benches ranged along the rail.

"Have you come far?" asked the girl, who regarded them with evident curiosity.

"From our leetle farm on the Sequatchie."

"Your brother does look tired. Are you hungry, little boy?"

"Is it a gir on dark?"

"Why, yes," she said, surprised. "What has that to do with it?"

"I'm hungry jest as sartin," and Jakey's little eyes glistened at the thought of a hot supper.

The young lady laughed and went into the house.

"Mamma, there's a young countryman and his little brother out on the gallery. They want some supper and a bed for the night."

An elderly lady, with two white puff curls on either side of her face, looked up from a book she was reading. Her appearance was dignified and refined.

"The young man looks quite like a gentleman, if he is a countryman," added the daughter.

"We must be very cautious, Laura; you know how we are situated; your father and brother away and no man in the house, we can't let strangers sleep here. But they may have something to eat, and perhaps it might do to let them sleep in the barn if they look right."

"Where shall they have their supper?"

"Have it put on the hall table down stairs."

The daughter paused a moment and thought.

"Do you know, mamma, I can't exactly feel satisfied to put the elder brother in a place given up to the servant."

"What nonsense, Laura! We are taking a great risk to let them into the house at all. Heaven grant that the horses are not all taken before morning. The man may be in league with a band of guerrillas, for all we know."

The daughter withdrew, for the moment quite impressed with her mother's prudence. As she stepped out on the veranda Mark rose respectfully and stood looking into her black eyes with his blue ones. Her mother's caution fled away before that honest countenance.

"You can have some supper," she said, "if you care to eat in the lower hall, and you can sleep—you—you can sleep"——

Mark was bowing his thanks.

"Would you mind sleeping in"— She paused again.

"The barn? Certainly not."

"You know these are troublous times," she said apologetically, "and we are alone. I mean we haven't many men in the house," she quickly added, conscious of having made known the household's weakness to a stranger.

Mark smiled. The young lady was looking at him as he did so, and she thought he had a very charming smile.

"We will sleep anywhere you choose to put us. Leastaways we ain't particular."

The first sentence was spoken in his natural way; the second in dialect. Mark's manner of speaking to her was singularly mixed.

"I suppose your men are fighting our battles," he remarked to relieve an awkward pause.

"Papa is away."

"Have you no brothers?"

"Yes, one; he is fighting for the Confederacy."

"And your father—is he at the war?"

"No; papa does not care much about the war."

"Perhaps he's a Union man."

"Well, yes. Papa is Union."

Mark concluded to hazard a surmise. "Was he driven out?" he asked.

"Not exactly," she said, with a frown. "He's gone north, though."

She did not like to tell the whole story to a stranger, who was gradually getting a good deal of information. Her father had come to Chattanooga from the north years before, where he had married a southern woman. After the opening of the war, on account of his pronounced Union sentiments, he had been warned several times to leave, and his family were much relieved when he was well away from the danger that threatened him.

"You are divided," said Mark, "as we are. Now, my leetle brother hyar's a Union boy. I'm Confed'rate."

There was a pause, and the girl, remarking that she would see about their supper, turned and went into the house.

There was a delay in getting the meal ready. Perhaps the negro cook demurred at cooking for "poor white trash;" at any rate it was quite dark before supper was announced. The mistress of the house came out, and as Mark saw her eying them both he knew that she came to have a look at them. Fortunately for him, the darkness prevented her getting a good view of him. Mark at once commenced to probe a mother's heart by dwelling on the tired condition of little Jakey, and kept it up till the lady was quite unwilling to send the boy to sleep in the barn. She inwardly resolved that the child should have a comfortable bed.

Jakey ate a hearty supper—the heartier for the delay—and the two wayfarers were shown up stairs to a large room with a big bed in it. A few sticks were lighted on the hearth to dry the dampness, for the room had been long unused, and there was a general air of comfort. Jakey, who had never seen such luxury rolled his little eyes about and wondered. But he was too tired to waste much time in admiration. He was soon in bed and asleep.

CHAPTER IV.

SLACK, THE FARMER'S SON.

Mark took his pipe and went down to the yard to have a smoke. Going back to the barn he entered into conversation with an old darky sitting on a barrel by the stable door and evidently master of the horse.

"Fine night, uncle."

"Yas, bery fine night, sah."

"That's not very good tobacco you're smoking, uncle. You'd better take some o' this hyar."

"Thank y', sah."

"Do you hear any news, uncle"——

"Dan'l. My name's Dan'l, sah. No, sah; I don't git no news 'cept de sojers is getting mighty thick at Chattenoogy."

"Do you know how many are there?"

"I reckon 'bout free hundred thousand."

Mark laughed.

"You're not no hand figures," he said.

"No, sah, I ain't got no larnen."

"Uncle, I shan't want anything of you while I'm hear, but you must have somepin to remember me by all the same," and Mark put a new crisp dollar greenback in the old man's hand.

"Bress de Lo'd, you is de fines' specermon ob a po' white gentleman I ebar had de facilitude ob meeten."

"Well, don't speal it all by tellen t'other hands. Keep it to yourself."

"She nuff. I ain't gwine to tell nobody."

Mark left Uncle Daniel chuckling on his barrel and strolled about the grounds. Presently he found himself walking near the front of the house. The mother and daughter sat on the veranda in the moonlight. Presently the daughter came down the steps and advanced to where Mark was loitering.

"Mamma says that if you like you may—she would be pleased to have you come up and sit on the veranda."

"Thank you!" Mark was about to lift his hat in his usual deferential manner, but suddenly remembered that he was not supposed to be a gentleman. He followed the girl up to the veranda, and she placed a seat for him near where they were sitting.

"Your brother is a good deal younger, than you," said the mother when Mark was seated.

"Oh, yes, ma'am; he is ten years younger."

"You don't resemble each other at all. You are light, and he is dark."

"So we don't. Jakey's my stepbrother you know."

"You didn't tell us that," remarked the lady.

"You're very thoughtful of him," said Miss Laura, "considering he is only your stepbrother."

"Waal, ma'am, I'm very fond of Jake all the same."

"He seems to be a peculiar child."

"Yas, Jakey, he is peculiar, very peculiar, ma'am."

"You haven't told us your name yet," said the mother.

"Slack. I'm Farmer Slack's son."

"How many field hands does your father own?

"Father, he don't own no niggers at all. We're jest only poor whites."

"You're very frank about it," said Laura.

"Waal, there ain't no use makin pur tensions."

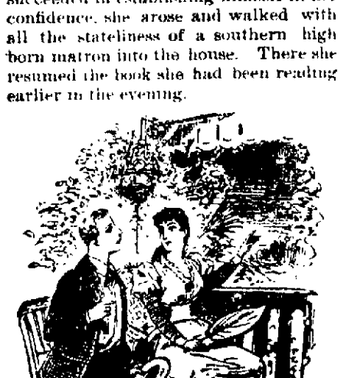
"And you go to Chattanooga tomorrow?" asked the mother.

"Yas, ma'am; I cal'late ter do some traden thar."

"And you will return this way?"

"I reckon I'll be along hyar in a few days."

The mother continued the pumping process for awhile, but whether she made no progress, or whether Mark succeeded in establishing himself in her confidence, she arose and walked with all the stateliness of a southern high born matron into the house. There she resumed the book she had been reading earlier in the evening.



"What bright star is that?"

Mark had kept up his assumed character very well during her presence. Now that he was left alone with the daughter he was put to a much severer test. The girl had something of the stateliness of her mother as that stateliness had appeared in her mother's youth. Mark had been so used from his childhood to meet a refined bearing with one equally refined that he found it difficult to avoid doing so now.

"Don't you love to look at the stars, Mr. Slack?" asked the young lady.

"Waal, yas, Miss"——

"My name is Laura Fain."

"I hev always been fond o' the science of"— He paused; he suddenly remembered that poor "white trash" were not usually versed in any of the sciences.

"Astronomy?" she supplied.

"Waal, yas."

"How did you come to learn astronomy?"

"Oh, I don't know nothen 'bout it," he said quickly. "I hearn a man at Jasper talken onct. He said a heap o' quar things."

"What bright star is that?" pointing.

"Venus, I reckon."

"I wonder how far it is from us?" she said musingly.

"Venus? Why Venus is sixty-eight millions of miles, I reckon."

"I happen to know that's a correct answer."

Mark suddenly became conscious of having forgotten himself. He recollected his critical position and resolved to proceed with greater care.

"How far is the moon?" asked Miss Fain.

"The moon's a hundred million miles, I reckon."

"Oh, no. You're far out of the way there. It's only about two hundred and forty thousand miles."

"Waal, now!" exclaimed Mark in well feigned surprise.

She looked searchingly at him, but Mark looked as if he had simply received an interesting piece of information.

"Do you like poetry?" she asked changing the subject.

"Some'at."

"My favorite poet is Tennyson. Is he yours too?"

This was dangerous ground for Mark. He had a special fondness for poetry, and was more likely to betray himself on this than on any other subject.

"No," he said; "I love Shelley best."

"Why, Mr. Slack, how can you understand Shelley? I can't."

"Waal, he is kinder obscurelike."

"Do you remember any of his poems? If you do, I would like to hear you repeat it."

"Waal, I monght give you a few lines of the 'Ode to the Spirit o' Nature.'"

"Please do."

Mark would have done well to let the "Ode to the Spirit of Nature" alone; but with a beautiful girl beside him, the half moon sinking in the west and all nature in repose, he momentarily forgot his assumed character entirely. He began, intending to give only a few lines and not to forget his dialect; but the spirit of nature was in him as well as in the poem, and by the time he had recited a few lines he was as oblivious to the character of Slack, the farmer's son, as if he had been the poet himself. Suddenly he awoke to the consciousness of having given the whole poem in his natural tone and with his ordinary accent.

"Mr. Slack," said his listener when he had finished, "did you learn that from a man in Jasper?"

"No—no—I—waal," he stammered, "I read it in a book."

He stole a glance at his companion, but failed to detect any unusual expression on her face. He took courage.

"What do you raise on your plantation?" she asked.

"Oh, we put in some potatoes and corn and straw this year."

"Straw?"

"No, no; not straw." Mark was as little conversant with the farmer's art as he was familiar with the poets. "I mean hay."

The girl looked at him and smiled.

"The wheat was all gotten in early this summer, I am told," she remarked casually.

"Yas, we got in ourn early. We jest finished up before I kem away."

"Why, Mr. Slack!"

Mark knew that he had blundered again.

"Wheat is gathered in July," she informed the young farmer.

"I mean the corn," he said wildly.

"The corn comes later. It is ripening now."

Mark felt it was all up with him so far as deceiving Miss Fain as to his being a farmer, but he struck out boldly to undo some of the mischief.

"Waal, you see, Miss Fain, to tell the whole truth, dad he don't reckon much on my farmen. He says I oughter be a perfessor or somep'n o' that sort."

"A gentleman, for instance."

Mark made no reply. For the first time he detected irony in her tone.

"Mr. Slack—if that is really your name, which I don't believe—you are certainly not very complimentary to my sense of perception."

"How so?"

"In trying to make me think you are not an educated gentleman."

Mark saw the futility of keeping up the sham with Miss Laura Fain any longer. He resolved to give her so much of his confidence as was necessary to keep her from betraying him, if indeed he could do so at all. His manner and his tone changed in a twinkling.

"I will be frank with you. I am not what I have pretended, but I am not here to injure you or yours."

"Who are you?" She spoke with a certain severity that she had not shown before.

"I cannot tell you. My secret is not my own."

"Are you a Union man?"

"Yes."

"A northerner?"

"Yes; but let that suffice. You would regret it if I should confide anything more to you. Yet from this brief interview I have learned to trust you sufficiently to place my life in your keeping."

She thought a moment. A faint shudder passed over her.

"I don't want to know your secret."

"Will you tell your mother what you have discovered?" asked Mark anxiously.

"Not for worlds."

"You suspect"— He paused and looked at her inquiringly.

"Yes, yes. Don't say any more. Don't breathe another word. Only go away from here as soon as possible."

"I shall go tomorrow morning. I shall always hold you in grateful remembrance. You are a splendid—a lovely woman. I owe you"——

"Yes, yes; go—go early."

She rose and went into the house. In a few minutes a colored boy came out and told Mark that he would show him to his room. As Mark had been there before, he knew this meant that he was expected to retire for the night.

As he went by the parlor he glanced in. The mother sat by a lamp on a "center table" reading. Miss Fain's face was also bent over a book. It was white as the margin of the page she pretended to read.

CHAPTER V.

GLORIOUS PERFIDY.

When Mark went down stairs the next morning, followed by Jakey, they were invited into the breakfast room. Laura Fain was there, but her mother was not. Mark looked at Laura, but she avoided his gaze. He asked after her mother.

"Mamma scarcely ever gets up to breakfast," she said as she poured out a substitute for coffee.

During the meal she said but little, and that was only on commonplace subjects. She seemed to have more on her mind than the soldier who was taking his life in his hands, and studiously avoided looking at him at all.

Jakey ate heartily. Mark noticed him eating with his knife and otherwise displaying his humble origin, while he was himself eating like a gentleman. He thought that it was lucky Mrs. Fain was not at the table.

After breakfast Mark followed his hostess through a door opening into a sitting room on the opposite side of the hall from the parlor.

"Miss Fain," he said, "I know too well the station of your family and southern customs not to accept as a gift the hospitality you have afforded. I can only express my indebtedness, and the hope that some day the war may be over and I can come down here and show my gratitude for something of far more moment to me than a night's lodging."

He paused, and then added:

"May I ask a question? Are you a Union or a Confederate girl?"

"Confederate."

Mark looked at her uneasily.

"I inferred from what you said last night that you will not betray me."

"I will not."

"But you think you ought to."

"I do."

Mark stood gazing at her. She was looking out of the window with a troubled expression.

"Miss Fain," he said, "you may be doing wrong; you may be doing right. At any rate you are acting the part of a woman, and this act makes you in my eyes the loveliest woman that lives."

The words were scarcely spoken when the muscles of the girl's face contracted into an expression of horror. Mark could not understand why his speech had so affected her. The natural uncertainty of his position impelled him to look about him for the cause. Glancing out of the front window he saw an officer in gray uniform on horseback in the act of reaching down to open the gate.

"Now go it you can!" she said.

"Come, quick!" she said, seizing his arm. "No, no! Mamma! She doesn't know. Oh, what shall we do?"

Mark took her by the hand and spoke to her coolly, but quickly. "Call Jakey for me, and we will both go down stairs and from there to the barn. We can then go out without meeting this officer, for he is doubtless coming in. There is no especial danger. We shall meet plenty of soldiers before we return."

She flew out of the room to find Jakey. While she was gone Mark watched the approaching horseman. He was a fine specimen of a southern man—tall and slender, with long black hair, mustache and goatee and a fine black eye. He looked, as he came riding up the roadway, the impersonation of the southern gentleman.

Before he had dismounted Mark and Jakey were on their way to the barn.

Laura Fain opened the front door just as the officer was coming up the steps.

"Why, Cameron!" she exclaimed, "how did you get away? I thought you told me you were to be officer of the guard today."

"I persuaded my friend the adjutant to detail another man."

"Was there a special reason?"

"Certainly. I positively couldn't stand it another day not to see you. Besides we are momentarily expecting orders to cross to this side of the river."

"But you will be nearer to us then, won't you?"

"I am afraid not. Once on this side we'll not stop nearer than Dallas or Poe's. We may join Colonel Forrest near Sparta, or wherever he may be, doubtless somewhere in the enemy's rear. He seldom troubles the Yankees in front. But you are not listening, my darling, and you are pale. You are not ill?"

"Certainly not."

"You are sorry that I came?"

"Way, Cameron, what do you mean? You know I always want you to come."

She led the way into the sitting room, from which Mark had disappeared but a minute before—a minute is a long while sometimes. Mrs. Fain entered and received the guest most graciously.

Captain Cameron Fitz Hugh was a young Virginian, a graduate of the University of Virginia law school, the son of wealthy parents, whose acres and negroes were numbered by thousands. He had known the Fains before the war, Mrs. Fain having been born and reared in the Old Dominion. During a visit of Laura to his people, shortly before the breaking out of hostilities, he had fallen in love with her, had proposed and was accepted. Both families being agreeable, the two were engaged to be married.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, captain," said Mrs. Fain.

"I did not suppose I could get away today."

"Everything is unexpected in these times. We never know who is coming to us. Last night I slept uneasily for fear that we harbored a guerrilla in the house."

"How is that?" asked Captain Fitz Hugh.

"Where are the strangers, Laura?"

"I think they are gone, mamma."

"A countryman and his little brother," said Mrs. Fain to the captain. "Laura thought him quite a gentleman for one so poorly dressed."

"But I changed my mind, mamma," said Laura quickly.

"And what was the occasion of so sudden a bouleversement?" asked the captain.

"Why—why, when we were sitting on the veranda after you went in, mamma"——

"Sitting on the veranda with a countryman!" exclaimed the lover.

"Well, yes; mamma said to invite him up. But I was going to say"— Laura's inventive powers had gained time to act by the interruption—"I found that he was only an ignorant farmer after all, for I asked him how far the moon was, and he said he reckoned it was a hundred million miles."

"That doesn't prove anything," Fitz Hugh remarked. "I don't believe there's an officer in my regiment knows that. But it becomes us to be very careful. The commanding general has made it known unofficially through his staff officers that he is especially desirous of concealing his intentions. One spy penetrating for even a day at Chattanooga might frustrate all his plans. If the enemy knew that we are concentrating there, and how weak we are there at present, he would or at least he should come down with a large force and drive us south."

A troubled expression crossed Laura's face.

"Indeed!" said Mrs. Fain. "I was not aware of that. Suppose the young man was a spy."

"Cameron," said Laura, "I wish you wouldn't talk so to mamma. She will be suspicious of every poor beggar that asks a crust. The man's name was Slack. There are plenty of Slacks among the poor whites about here. I have a sick family of that name on my hands now not a mile up the road."

"Has the fellow gone?" asked Fitz Hugh. "I think I would better see him."

"Gone! of course he's gone," said Laura, with a heaving bosom.

"Where did he say he was going?"

"To Chattanooga," said Mrs. Fain.

"I'll mount and follow him. I can easily overtake him on horseback."

"Nonsense," said Laura, with a pout, "you have kept away from me for a week, and now you are going as soon as you've come."

"But, my darling, would you have me"——

"I would have you stay where you are and"——

Mrs. Fain, seeing that some cooing was coming, wisely withdrew.

"And what, sweetheart?"

"Tell me what I love to hear," she said softly.

"I've told you that so often you should certainly be tired of it by this time."

Fitz Hugh looked inquiringly into her face as he smoothed back her hair. He was used to these requests to repeat his assurances of affection, but there was a nervous something about his fiancee this morning that puzzled him.

His back was toward the window while she was facing it. Suddenly she clasped her arms tightly around him.

"Now go if you can!" she said, affecting a playful tone.

"Why, Laura, what does this mean?" he asked, astonished.

"You don't love me," she whined.

"Love you, pet! You know I do."

"Then why do you act so?"

"Act how?"

"You never come any more but you want to go right away."

"But, sweetheart"—a half dozen kisses for exclamation points—"I only intend being gone a little while."

"If you once start out to follow somebody you don't know anything about you'll be gone all day, and then you'll be ordered away, and maybe I'll never see you any more."

Never was a lover more charmed at such evidence of woman's affection, and never had this lover less cause to be charmed at the evidence of his hold upon Laura Fain. Had Captain Fitz Hugh seen what Laura Fain saw from the moment she put her arms around him and held his back to the window—Mark and Jakey going down the walk to the gate—he would have exclaimed:

"Oh, woman, thy name is perfidy!"

"Oh, woman," the departing soldier would have responded, "thy name is indeed perfidy, but how glorious thy perfidy!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Inured to It.

"So you want to go on the expedition, do you? It's a dangerous trip. Why the climate is subject to the most sudden changes. It goes to the extremes of heat and cold."

"Pooh! I won't mind that. I've lived for three years in a steam heated flathouse."—Buffalo Express.

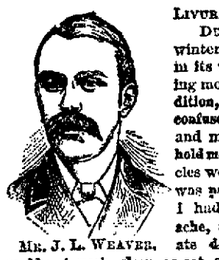
WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPIENT PARALYSIS,

HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, AND CONSTANT HEADACHE.

INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE.

COMPLETELY CURED BY LIVURA.



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PITCHER'S LIVURA CURED ME."

Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER.

217 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio. 86

MR. J. L. WEAVER.

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Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 25 Cents.

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The Vitiated
Blood
When you see
Its impurities
Bursting through
The Skin
In Pimples,
Blotches
And Sores.

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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

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That more ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause—Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, and Malaria usually attend it. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a vegetable specific for Liver Disorders and their accompanying evils. It cures thousands why not be one of them? Take Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Your Druggist will supply you.

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cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

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THIS IS A TRUE STORY.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CAREER OF E. PAYTON-WRIGHT.

He Writes Graphically and Feelingly of a Love Adventure in the Wilds of Central America a Few Years Ago—An Elopement and a Double Death

Mr. E. Payton-Wright, the author of the story below, visited here recently and assisted, as best man, at his brother's wedding. He spent some years in Central America, in railroad work, and his description of the country is therefore accurate, apart from the story itself

"AT REST"

A True Romance of Costa Rica.

I was not the principal actor in the following romance, it happening to my faithful companion and bosom friend of many years of wandering, but I was so closely allied to, and so active a participator in the events which led up to its tragical conclusion that a deep shade of sadness steals over me whenever I dwell upon the recollection of it.

Jack and I were both engaged with a surveying corps locating a line from the coast far into the interior and at the time this story commenced we were over one hundred miles up country, with our camp pitched right on the edge of a steep "barranca" and surounded on all sides by dense timber. Far below us flowed a river, deep, not broad, but terrible in the treachery its varying eddies contained, and none of us cared to cross it unless compelled to do so.

Wild game large and small, abounded in the vicinity of the camp and as it was part of our duty to provide fresh meat, we had many a pleasant day's hunting, and in a very short time be came well acquainted with the almost invisible paths and hilly passes for many miles around the camp, and in many instances forming very pleasant companionships with the Indians, sometimes spending hours with them, listing to their superstitious beliefs and weird stories of their encounters with the evil spirit, the rosary that each one carried round his neck coming into very active operation whilst the recounting of the latter was in progress.

The pack mules not arriving from the coast with our monthly supply of corn for the horses and mules, it became our duty to forage for grain, so saddling up very early one morning, we started, after having descended the rough, rocky side of the "barranca" and crossed the much dreaded river in safety! we struck off in a northwesterly direction into the dence forest lining the banks of the river, happy, as all young fellows will be at the prospect of adventures, however small, and little dreaming that the end of the day would see events put in motion, which culminated so tragically, and which threw such a saddening cloud no the rest of my life.

We rode steadily for three hours, covering I should judge about seven leagues, when we came to the western border of the forest there lay before us a maginificent stretch of prairie, reaching as far as the eye could see, only relieved by what we rightly took to be, in the dim distance, a "hacienda." We rode up to it, and found to be built in ju t the same style as all others we had seen, a long, low, one story "adofe" building, painted white with a flat roof, the only means of entrance being through a large doorway facing the south. We entered, and found ourselves in the "patio," or quadrangle, peculiar to all houses in the tropics, no one coming to recieve us, we hollooed several times, but getting no answer, Jack finally becoming impatient, dismounted, and going up to the the nearest door, knocked loudly. In a minute or two the door was timidly opened and there, standing upon the threshold was the most glorious vision of loveliness I had ever beheld.

I was speechless! I could do not! ing but stare, Jack too, seemed spellbound, but he was the first to recover, and, in what seemed to me an awe struck voice inquired if the owner was at home She replied in the negative, and then, as is the custom of all tropical countries, politely invited us to enter and partake of refreshments; hitching our horses, we did so, and after the stiffness peculiar to first meetings had worn off, spent an hour talking and laughing very happily. To describe her beauty is beyond me, it baffles description, and I have not a sufficiently poetic pen to even attempt it. The honors of the table were done with an ease and grace astonishing in one so young, for although finely developed, she could not have been over seventeen. That Jack more than a mired her I could plainly see, and the deep longing look in her beautiful eyes, that she gave Jack as we said "adios," and my knowledge of the depth of feeling the women of the tropics possess, ought to have warned me in a measure of the storm that was likely soon, to gather, but if they saw much more of each other, I never stopped to think excepting now and again when that face in all its dazzling beauty came up before me.

About half a mile from the "Hacienda" we met the owner, with evidently his sons, two tall, handsome young fellows, who politely saluted us. Having made known our business and making satisfactory arrangements for the delivery of the grain at the camp, with many kindly expressions, we parted and pursued our way.

The rest of the journey to camp was made in absolute silence, but from the happy smile hovering about Jack's mouth, I suspect his thoughts were pleasant ones, and I did not wish to disturb them, although as after events turned it, it might perhaps have been better had I done so.

For the next month events flowed on smoothly at the camp, nothing exciting happened, in fact the life began to get very dull and monotonous, when one afternoon Jack came to me and on the strength of our long friendship claimed, nay, almost demanded, my assistance. Several times during the past few weeks he had absented himself from camp for two or three days at a time, coming and going unquestioned, as he went presumably to hunt, and I, blind fool that I was, never for an instant suspected the truth. His words to me were few and short and spoken in a jerky way, as though ashamed of them, "would I assist him to elope with Inez; if not he would manage it alone" Fellow wanderers as we had been for years, I could not refuse, although the full weight of the responsibility and the awful risk we ran, came like a flash over me as I granted his request Expostulation I knew to be useless, as he, a man in love, would never stop to count the cost

Silently we perfected our simple plans and made our preparations and at seven o'clock that evening left the camp on our criminal y foolish expedition, he in high spirits, whistling as though he had not a care in the world, and I, as correspondingly gloomy.

The moon was shining as only a tropical moon can, lighting up the narrow path through the dense timber over which we were shortly to return with the stain of accidental crime upon us.

Arriving near the "Hacienda" about ten o'clock, as we judged, we secreted our horses in the thick "mesquite" bushes, and then began our stealthy approach to the only door on the south side of the building. My heart beat fast, not with hope or cowardice, but with dread at the result that I saw must inevitably come. We gained the shadow of the long, overhanging eaves of the house, then paused to listen, but, not a sound greeting our ears, we once more with the silent tread of panthers, commenced edging our way up to ward the door; gaining it, we stood still, scarcely daring to breathe, for fully five minutes. It seemed to me like that many hours, when a gentle creak from the great door gave notice of some one's approach; a second later and there issued forth a small figure, wrapped in a long "sanape," completely enveloping her from head to feet. No need to tell Jack who it was, for he was by her side in an instant, and after a fond embrace, began escorting her, under the friendly shadow of the eaves, toward our horses, with his protecting arm thrown about her waist.

The "portero" or the girl's "duenna" must have been false to their trust, disaster coming sooner than I anticipated, for on reaching the c rner of the house from whence we had to strike out into the open air in order to join the clump of "mesquite" brushes sheltering our horses, there stood her old father and her two brothers, the bright moonshine lighting up their stern, angry faces, in which, however, a strong ray of sorrow was visible Quick as a flash Jack drew his revolver, the old man endeavoring to do likewise Seeing the movement and doubtless with a view to avoid bloodshed, or, perhaps, duty, remorse and repentance overcoming her love, Inez sprang to her father, clasping her arms around his neck. At the same instant Jack's revolver cracked, and the bullet intended for the father was received by his erring daughter Slowly, almost imperceptibly, those loving arms relaxed their embrace, and gently she sank to the ground. Then, and not till then, did the awful nature of the tragedy come upon us all. Jack, with a despairing, heart broken cry, knelt beside her. With a faint gestu e with her right hand she motioned her father and brothers to her, and in a plaintive, fast weakening voice said simply, "Adios, padre," (farewell father) "adios, hermanos," (farewell, brothers.) Then turning her eyes, fast growing glazed and filmy in the grip of death, to her lover, she, with her last remaining strength, took her rosary, most prized of possessions, and placed it and her arms around his neck, bidding him farewell in words that will haunt me to my dying day: "Adios, choulo; adios, la buz de mis ojos. la estrella de mi vida, y la flor de mi corazon, adios," (farewell, darling, farewell; the light of my eyes, the star of my life, and the flower of my heart, farewell)

And so she died, as with the last word her poor young spirit fled. Reverently Jack laid her down, and with one last kiss, one loving, lingering look at tha beautiful face stricken cold in death by the very one who loved her so well, he rose to his feet and blindly staggered away, I mechanically following, but not before I caught the looks of intense hatred on the faces of her relatives and of revenge that I knew must shortly come. No one molested us as we moved away; violence in the presence of their dead would have been worse to them than sacrilege. Mounting our hors s and giving them their heads, instinctively they took the pathway to the camp. Slowly and in dead silence we proceeded on our way, the large beads of perspiration on Jack's forehead, the unearthly pallor of his face, and the great sobs that every now and again shook him plainly showing the agony he suffered.

Reaching at length the edge of the "barranca" we slowly began its descent, and, arriving at the bottom, we were just about to enter the river at the ford in order to cross when, without any warning, three shots rang out, short and sharp, on the night air, and Jack fell from his saddle. Dismounting, I ran to him, but too late to be of any use, as faintly murmuring the one word "Inez" he breathed his last. Raising my eyes, I then for the first time saw, standing out in bold relief against the edge of the moonlit timber the tall figures of the three avengers. Being covered by their guns, I silently threw my revolvers at their feet, and then by a gesture, as of farewell, bade them begone, and as silently they turned on their heels, and were lost to sight in the dense underbrush, their mission of vengeance having only been too completely fu filled.

The few remaining hours of the night I spent with the dead, not praying, but trying to realize and reconcile myself to the fact that my beloved companion had gone from me, but as the fi st gray streaks of dawn illuminated the eastern sky, comfort in a measure, came to me with the thought, that after all his spirit had but gone to join that of the girl he had loved so well. Searching around a little, I found neath the shadow of a great magnolia, a deep natural declivity formed, by two overhanging rocks, and to that self made sepulchre, with tender hands I bore him, placing him within, after removing, to keep as a memento (a memento that I have in my possession to this day) the rosary that Inez had in her dying moments placed so lovingly around his neck. Closing the entrance as well as I could with loose rocks, I caught the horses, and returned to camp, there relating my tragic story in few words, the engineers by their silence respecting my grief Early the next morning I left camp for the coast, but not before I had returned once more to the last resting place of him I had loved so well, and with a sharp knife cut deep into the bark of the magnolia his initials, "J. C." and the simple word, "At Rest."

A year after I again revisited the spot, but there was no railroad there yet, the project being abandoned, I presume through engineering difficulties. All was peaceful and quiet, there being nothing to disturb him in his last, long sleep. Pushing on I came once more to the "Hacienda" where I met the old father. Silently, he greeted me, and as if instinctively knowing the object of my visit, as silently conducted me to about a quarter of a mile from the house, where I beheld the grave of her whose love had caused her death while yet so young. A high green mound covered with the most beautiful flowers, a headstone with the one word 'Inez" upon it, was all that told of her tragic end.

Plucking a flower, I saluted the poor old father, and looking upon his grief-stricken face for the last time, silently rode away.

Coming once more to Jack's grave, I placed the blossom I had plucked upon it, and humbly offering up a short heartfelt prayer for the repose of his soul, departed. Crossing the river and ascending the steep "barranca" on the other side, I looked my last on Jack's earthly resting place, there standing out in bold relief against the green foliage and the white rocks, were the simple words I had cut just one short year before, "At Rest."

E. PAYTON-WRIGHT,
Pittsburg, Pa.

January 12, 1893.

MID-WINTER FESTIVITY.

ANOTHER PRIVATE PARTY AT THE PROSPECT STREET CLUB HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Louis Albrecht, Miss Albrecht and Miss Diethenn Entertain Last Night—The Evening Programme—The People who Were There.

The mid-winter s cial gaiety was continued at the club house, Friday which Mr. and Mrs. G. Louis Albrecht, Miss Albrecht and Miss Diethenn invested with the pleasant glow of private hospitality that was enjoyed by considerably over one hundred friends. It was one of the largest dancing parties ever given in Massillon, and even the ample apartments of the conveniently arranged building were not too great for its accommodation.

The receiving line stood in the north bow window of the drawing room, and in addition to the hosts, included their guests, Messrs. Warren and Charles Bicknell, of Cleveland, both of whom were Massillon boys before they acquired six feet of substantial maturity. Mrs. Albrecht wore a handsome brocaded satin. Miss Diethenn wore blue crepe du chine and Miss Albrecht pink chiffon and velvet of the same shade, which was too becoming for dismissal in a sentence.

It was well on toward 10 o'clock when the reception was over, and the Grand Army orchestra entered the little eyrie in the white ball room, where pretty empire gowns worn by equally pretty girls and matrons and all sorts of silks and satins, diamonds and flowers, presented an ever shifting picture as fascinating as it is difficult to describe. Programmes were distributed, and the order of dancing was as follows:

1. Waltz—Robin Hood.
2. Quadrille—Bostonian.
3. Two Step—Flirtation.
4. Lancers—International.
5. Waltz—Josefina.
6. Quadrille—Koohla.
7. Polka—High School Cadet
8. Lancers—On the Hudson.
9. Two Step—Dell's Marea.
10. Waltz Quadrille—Leap Year Waltz
11. Polka—Militaire
12. Waltz—Symphona
13. Two Step—Picadore
14. Quadrille—Globe
15. Waltz—Medley.
16. Polka—High School Cadet
17. Waltz—On the Waves.
18. Two Step—Washington Post
19. Quadrille—Fountain
20. Waltz—Nightingale

The supper room was opened early in the evening for those who left before the programme had been finished, and after the thirteenth number a brief intermission enabled the dancing set to transfer their attentions to the first floor, where Mr. Bayliss was supreme The billiard tables were beautifully decorated, and the general arrangements for serving refreshments quickly and to all were excellent.

Dancing was resumed with zest, and continued until after 2 o'clock. Several of the dances were encored, notably the two step polka, which is at present on the crest of the popular wave, and thus the programme was considerably enlarged.

It is always difficult to state in precise terms the elements contributing to a social success, but the unspoken enthusiasm of the throng, who regretfully left the light and summer heat for the piercing outside air, silently demonstrated that this event possessed them all in generous degree.

Among the guests were Mrs C. L Magee and Mrs. Fred Magee of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Merwin, of St. Paul; Miss Newton, of Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Mary Williams, of Canton; and Messrs. Warren and Charles Bicknell, of Cleveland; James K Peacock, of Chicago; Rob and Fred Fast, Will T. Kuhns and James Flohr, of Canton.

Officers Installed.

At the G. A. R. hall last night, the members of that order installed their recently elected officers. Senior Past Post Commander James Peacock performed the ceremonies of installation and later in the evening cigars were smoked and war stories related The new officers are: Post commander, Adam Roof; senior vice, C. Cosier; junior vice, Wm. McMillan; chaplain, John Cady; surgeon, John Miller; officer of the day, O. Martin; officer of the guard, Frank Shallenberger; quarter master sergeant, Henry F. Oehler; adjutant, J. C. Haring; sergeant major, R. A. Finn; quarter master sergeant, H. Huber.

West's Liver Pills. The old reliable remedy for sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint, sour stomach, dyspepsia and constipation. Their universal sale for 40 years is conclusive evidence of their great merit. Sold by J M Schuckers.

WILL LAY A SECOND TRACK

THE LATEST CONCERNING THE INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY.

Plans Involving the Development of a Handsome Boulevard Between Massillon and Canton The Law of Necessity Requires a Second Track Very Soon.

There is reasonable ground for stating that a proposal to double track the street railroad between Massillon and Canton is being seriously considered as a step to be taken as soon as the frost leaves the ground, if it has not been already definitely determined upon. The business of the road has been much more than satisfactory, and the experiences of the first season have shown that the problem of rapid transit will never be satisfactorily settled until the present track is paralleled, and the inevitable delays caused by making switches obviated. That the county fair grounds will be removed to a point between the two cities is virtually determined upon, and renders it essential that the street railway be equipped in a manner equal to the traffic demands likely to be made upon it.

That Mr. Lynch and his associates have realized all the time the possibility of the necessity of two tracks is shown by the fact that the poles and cross wires are so arranged that the only expense involved in putting up the second trolley wire will be the cost of the wire and actual labor, whereas most of the suburban electric roads have but one line of poles, the trolley wire being supported from a yard arm

The information contained in the foregoing emanates from reposible sources, and may not be confirmed by the powers that be for sometime; nevertheless THE INDEPENDENT feels reasonable confidence in its reliability. The enterprise of the company is deserving of every public expression of appreciation It follows, almost as a matter of course, that if the second track is laid, the highway will have to be widened It is believed that the farmers along the route now realize that they made a great mistake a year ago, in not co-operating with the company to the extent required to have the first track laid in the middle of the road; and if given another opportunity will see that their interests are most likely to be conserved by having both tracks in the middle of the highway, with drives on either side. To properly carry out all the plans under consideration, the farmers will be obliged to donate to the county, a strip of land on both sides of the road as now laid out. This done, there will be a superb avenue from Canton to Massillon, and one on which the most desirable class of people will like to live. The farmers have already had a taste of increased land values, by reason of the opening of the road, and unless wholly blind to these interests will contribute by every means within their power to the execution of plans which should have in view beauty as well as utility, and be adapted after a careful study of the Chicago boulevard system, and the proposed speedway in New York.

IN BALDWIN'S POSSESSION

The Prosecuting Attorney Has Never Seen That $30,000 Note.

The following from the Canton News Democrat concerning a recent story which has appeared in a number of papers, in which Defendant P G. Albright, of the late Snyder-Albright case, is alleged to have made certain statements, will be of interest:

"A News Democrat reporter met Attorney George Baldwin in the court house this morning and asked him concerning the statements made in the so-called interview.

"'There is not a word of truth in the whole thing,' replied Mr. Baldwin 'That note is in my safe and always has been since the trial, and the prosecutor never had it. I told Mr Bow, however, that I had it and that if he wanted it at any time, it was ready for him, but he has never asked for it. I would like to see them bring the case up on the lines of forgery. Another thing; the interview says it will cost $8,000 to take the case up to the circuit court. This is all buncombe. It will probably not cost over $100 and the attorney's fees. We are having the transcript made now and shall take the case up and that verdict will be set aside too,' declared Mr. Baldwin.

"As the attorney was speaking Prosecutor Bow came along. Addressing him Mr. Baldwin said: 'We were just talking about the note The Repository says you have'

"'I never had it and have never seen the note,' declared the prosecutor.

"'Well it is in my safe, and any time you want it, it is ready,' said Mr. Baldwin.

"'I don't know as I want it,' replied Mr. Bow. Continuing he said that Albright had never spoken to him at all with reference to having Snyder indicted for forgery"

It may be said right here that E G Willison, one of Albright's attorneys, told an INDEPENDENT reporter several days ago that there was no truth in the story about the note being in the hands of Prosecutor Bow, and that the $8,000 costs question was all nonsense.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED.

Cold Weather and its Effect Upon a Canton Fire.

CANTON, Jan. 14.—The Dumont block, on the south side of Market street, was damaged to the extent of $10 000 this morning. The fire was discovered at 5 o'clock, and it was some time before the hydrants could be thawed out and water secured. Firemen Rigler and Dick Webber fell through a skylight and were slightly injured. W. F Hook's grocery and Cronin & Fiegenschuh's saloon were burned out. Marburger's cigar store and the Ridgway Burton Company's coal office were damaged by water.

The Testimonials

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy of confidence as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

PREPARING TO OPEN THE FAIR

Grover Cleveland Will Touch the Button. The People Will Do the Rest.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—While renewed activity and energy are, with the opening of the new year, being manifested in all departments pertaining to the World's Columbian exposition, there is one committee in particular that believes in taking time by the forelock and is carrying out the belief in practice This is the committee on ceremonies. The recollections of the glories of dedication week are still with us It seems but yesterday since that magnificent civic parade moved over our spacious thoroughfares, since Manufactures hall resounded with the acclaim of the greatest audience ever gathered under a covered roof

But although the recollection still dwells with us, Dedication Day is a thing of the past. Inauguration Day is before us in the near future. It matters not that ground has yet to be broken for the ornate structure in which it is proposed that the inauguration ceremonies shall be held Such a little thing as that doesn't trouble anybody so long as the ground itself is actually there. That the programme should be framed before the building in which that programme is to be carried out has actually begun to rear its walls—and only four months to spare—may be regarded as simply another illustration of the goaheadativeness of the United States in general and of the metropolis of the west in particular

Wind and weather, contractors and walking delegates and various other concomitants permitting, the ceremonies that are to signalize the formal opening of the exposition to the people of the universe will be held in Festival hall The site of this structure—when it is a structure—will be on the west side of the lagoon east of the Transportation building, near by the Administration building, and easy of access to the Sixty-seventh street entrance

Just now the ground is occupied by a frame restaurant, within which at noonday Major Moses P Handy may oftentimes be found diligently engaged in the task of keeping those whiskers of national reputation out of a bowl of mock turtle soup or exploring with a fork the mysteries of a dish of pork and beans, while on the other side of the table Director General George R Davis or President T W Palmer may be cracking jokes or exchanging witticisms between mouthfuls of mush and milk or ham and eggs

The frame restaurant, however, has a limited lease of life Within a few weeks it will be razed to the ground and Festival hall will rise upon the ruins It will have a seating capacity of 5 000 souls and, as its name indicates will be available for reunions, state gatherings and festivities of a general character Should there be conditions, however, that militate against the completion of this building on time, the inauguration exercises will be held in Music hall This is located between the Agricultural and Manufactures buildings, just about north east of the latter building Its seating capacity will be about 2,000

Possibly a good many people may be inclined to ask why the exercises should not take place in the open air, or why the Manufactures building, in which the dedication exercises were held, can not be utilized next May As to the latter suggestion, the building itself will be crowded with exhibits, and the possibility of reserving sufficient space even to construct a temporary auditorium is out of the question So far as open air exercises are concerned, none of us who have lived in Chicago for even a decade is likely to be entranced with the idea We don't dance 'bout May poles here aboots with the opening of the month of flowers nor as a general rule do we begin to warble 'Spring, spring, gentle spring' until we are well into June

It is not so many years ago since trains were snowbound within fifty miles of Chicago for two or three days in the last week in April What happened then is likely to happen again Open air exercises on the 1st of May might mean colds and catarrh and that fiendish monster, la grippe, and its consort, pneumonia, and bronchitis and numberless other ills to thousands if not tens of thousands of patriotic Americans And so an open air inauguration has been tabooed and very wisely tabooed. It would be a profitable thing for the medical fraternity, but neither the Illinois nor the National Medical association has offered a percentage on the professional fees that such a programme would bring forth, and hence it has no place in the list of concessions

That energetic secretary of the committee on ceremonies, Colonel E. C. Culp, to whom much of the success of dedication week may be fairly attributed, expresses the opinion that a quarter of a million people will pass through the gates of Jackson park on opening day Hence, if his estimate comes anywhere near being correct, it follows that 245 000 of them will get neither within seeing nor hearing of the special exercises, although that entire number and as many more may gather in Machinery hall and the other structures and look upon the machinery as it starts in motion from the pressure upon the electric button.

Of the 5,000 more fortunate individuals one-fifth will comprise the official guests of the national commission. These may be classified in this order President and members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps the members of both branches of congress, the members of the supreme court the national commission, the board of lady managers, the city council of Chicago the park commissioners the board of managers of the government exhibit and last but not least, the reporters of the press.

The other 196 spectators will, according to the present programme, put up five dollars apiece for the privilege. It will be cheap at that for at the Paris exposition, the price of tickets ranged from two to twenty dollars according to location, and for days before the inauguration they commanded a premium of 100 per cent. Ere exercises will be brief, dignified and at the same time impressive Grover Cleveland will press the button. The people will do the rest.

HENRY M HUBT.

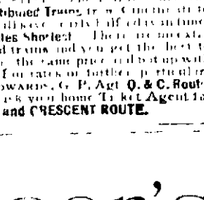
Heart Disease Curable

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, paine in side or shoulder, smothering spells, Fainting, Dropsy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb, by using four bottles of Dr Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z T. Baltzly. Books free

Mr Wm T. Price, a justice of the peace at Richland, Neb, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago, but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr Price says: "The remedy cannot be recommended too highly" Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back, give it a trial, and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morgan thaler & Heister

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.



Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Scott's Emulsion is for sale by E. S. Craig.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. Price is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister Massillon

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Have you Catarrh? Try it. Druggists sell it and believe and Guarantee it. For Sale by E. S. Craig, sole agent for Massillon. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere. Guarantee

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Consisting of a fine selection of

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Office on second floor in Falke Block Corner East Main and Mill street.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a Specialty.

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For 1893.

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MASSILLON, — — — OHIO

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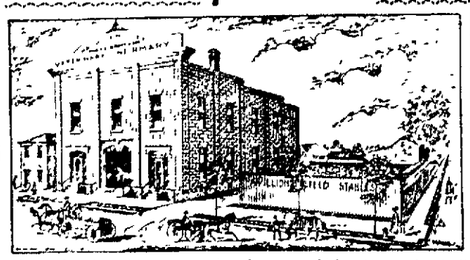

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Every article as robes, whips, etc are perfectly safe, each stall is locked with a separate key which will be furnished by paying in advance. This will enable you to get your rig at any hour day or night The above accommodations will cost you but ten cents for a single rig or 15 cents for a double rig

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FREE Trial. Why suffer from the bad effects of the La Grippe, Lame Back Kidney Liver disease, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia any kind of weakness, or other diseases, when Electricity will cure you and keep you in health (Headache relieved in one minute.) To prove this, I will send to any one on trial, free DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT if satisfied. Also Electric Trusses and Box Batteries. Costs nothing to try them. Can be regulated to suit, and guaranteed to last for years. A Belt and Battery combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to shock. Free Medical advice Write to day give waist measure, price and full particulars.

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THE INDEPENDENT

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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

An easy way of reckoning population? Chicago has 6,000 saloons and 1,250,000 population. This is one saloon to 208 souls Massillon has about 69 saloons, and therefore 14,352 population. See?

Just as Speaker Reed himself said two years ago—give the Democratic party time and it would adopt his rules, and after while claim credit for having originated them. The New York World of Sunday says: "There can be no more glaring inconsistency than a condemnation of the rules under which Czar Reed was enabled to suppress free discussion in the Fifty-first congress and an approval of the rules adopted to enable Speaker Sulzer to do the same thing at Albany."

T. C Crawford, who pretends to have a very thorough knowledge of Mr. Blaine, says that no one who ever came into intimate relations with him would assume for a moment that he was a good business man. He liked money, as do most people. He had a proper appreciation of its power and the uses to which it could be put for advancement and for culture. But when it came to questions of detail he had the financial carelessness of men of genius in the field of literature, who hate to be bothered with questions of cost

The administrative ability of M Carnot has marked him out for favorable comment from the London Spectator, which says that his ministers seem to Englishmen inferior men; but the collective result of Mr Carnot's choosing has been great popularity for himself; and the eloquence which we all think vague and shifted excites among his own people a passion of appreciation. He has, in fact, for five years occupied one of the highest and most difficult positions in the modern world, and has never failed to do in it precisely what the ablest of his critics have thought ought to be done.

Colonel E. C. Brush, of the Ohio National Guard, recommends a change in the state law so as to do away with the governor's staff as at present constituted. His suggestion was that the governor select his staff from the commissioned officers of the National Guard. The suggestion is a tip top one. This thing of selecting a lot of good looking inanimities to tumble over their swords and ride at the head of the procession, because their papas have influence or dollars is wearisome, and must be discouraging to the inteligent militia men of the state. Hammer away on your suggestion, Colonel Brush!

Archbishop Ireland regards the establishment of a papal delegation in this country as the most notable sign of Catholic progress that America has seen, and he says that it will enable us to see Catholicism in its true light harmonizing magnificently with the aspirations of modern Democracy and accelerating the march of all that is useful, good and elevating in modern progress. "The clouds of old fogyism said to hang around the throne of Peter," he says, "exist only in the befogged river of religious prejudice or in the darkened recesses of narrow and blindfolded minds. They exist not in the Vatican. The most far seeing, liberal mind in the world to day is that of Leo; the most gentle and generous heart is his."

In voting for Edward Murphy for senator, at Albany, yesterday, Assemblyman Kempner said. "The election of Mr. Edward Murphy, jr., is dictated by himself and other persons in utter defiance of public sentiment He is not a statesman either of high or low degree, and consequently not fit to represent this state in the United States senate. He has always been opposed to the President-elect. I must reluctantly and with regret vote for the choice of the caucus, Edward Murphy." Then Mr. Murphy was elected just as though Brother Kempner had not unbosomed himself. He is the choice of his party, though not a favorite with Mr. Cleveland and the Mugwumps.

There are a few questions raised In the first place is the fare to be a city fare, from Canton and Massillon? Or will double fare be charged if a change in location is made? It ought to be city fare. Anything more, after the fight the street car company has made, would be regarded with suspicion of corporate greed.—Canton Repository.

The street railway people are not fools. Mr. Lynch has never been accused of criminal stupidity. It is to his interest to get traffic and that question may be safely left to itself. The misapprehension the brethren of the county seat is or under is that this is exclusively a Canton question—and so it has been in the past, and one of the main purposes in proposing a change is to broaden its scope and make it a fair in something more than name. The Repository is in some distress lest the street railway trip should cost Cantonians twenty cents as against ten cents now. THE INDEPENDENT is not aware that it ever expressed solicitude because thousands of good patrons from the west end were actually obliged to spend thirty five cents in fares going and coming. You see we wan a little leveling of things, and man for man, our rights are just as much to be considered as yours

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The extension of the civil service rules to include all free delivery post-offices, affects forty-two Ohio cities, including Massillon, where appointments have hitherto been made at the pleasure of the postmaster. The extension means a good deal, for even though Republican carriers should retire through different causes, after the administration changes, it will be impossible to fill their places under the old rule.

The carriers in service when the order took effect are not obliged to be examined for fitness, but may hold the place so long as they are competent. Anybody may be a candidate for the position. One who chooses to be such will make his desire known to the civil service commission He will receive instructions, and be advised of the holding of civil service examinations at several places. He must choose one of these places, and having so decided he cannot select another place, but must attend if he wants to be examined unless he is sick, in which case the certificate of a physician must vouch for his condition At the examinations the grade of all applications is recorded, duplicates of which are placed in the hands of the commission. If a vacancy occurs in a postoffice the posmaster informs the commission that he is in need of a carrier. The book of grades consulted and the person having the highest is appointed.

BUSINESS MEN IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Michael D. Harter delivered a very sensible talk the other day, at Delmonico's, addressing himself to the Business Men's Democratic Association. Pointing out, first, that after all, the work of congress is but the management of the business affairs of 63,000,000 people, he urged that congress was deserving of the presence of men of at least equal capacity as those demanded to conduct private enterprises, and to direct the factories and railways.

"The composition of congress," said he, "has always been extraordinary in the proportion of professional men sent to it. After you have so unequally equipped the business of the government you then make it your affair to criticise and condemn the organization of your own choosing and compounding, because it has always proven incapable of prompt and wise action. It does not become the business men of the United States to ridicule the vagaries of a lot of lawyers in dealing with the currency, with tariff taxation, with anti-option legislation or the civil service What reason have you to expect the blacksmith to know how to mend a watch, the doctor how to shoe a horse, the clergyman to defeat a Sullivan or Corbett, the whiskey trust to conduct a Sabbath school.

"You as business men cannot shoulder the blame wholly upon the voters. You are largely at fault yourself. You have so weded yourselves to money and to its possession that you have stuffed your ears to the call of the country. You have even sat in your stores, your counting houses, your banks, and stood about your exchanges and discoursed upon the incapacity of senators and representatives at Washington, while you have never once thought of offering yourself a sacrifice for your country."

Mr. Harter then explained how, in a pecuniary sense public service means private sacrifice. He said that the people's servants were faithful according to their fitness, and the patriotism which inspired Leonidas, which nerved the arm of Horatio or fired the soul of Winkelreid was of no finer strain, or no nobler type than that which sustains the greater number of lawmakers, and which sends them back to their homes at the end of each session poorer and older than when they came there. In conclusion Mr. Haater said:

"You have stood by while the channels of commerce were clogged with illegitimate paper, and you have only awakened to your duty at the eleventh hour, and at the fifty-ninth minute in the hour. You have shut your eyes and closed your ears to what all Europe saw and heard, and now you have in your public treasury 420,000,000 ounces of pig metal upon which the apparent loss is over $80,000,000, and the actual over $200,000,000. I blame the business men of the United States for the evils from which we suffer. Are you men of New York without sin?"

It might be added in connection with Mr. Harter's remarks that we succeeded last November, in this district, in electing to congress a politician who would not have been nominated had his election seemed possible, over one of the brainiest business men in the state. Turn your guns on Ohio, Mr. Harter, as well as on New York.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

THE SORROWS OF OZIAS.

HE MAKES A DEMAND UPON UNCLE SAM'S POCKETBOOK.

Mr Markle Considers that He has Been Wounded in his Feelings and in his Purse to the Extent of $300,000, and Wants that Sum Given Him.

Perhaps readers of this paper will recall that one Ozias J. Markle, whose legal residence is Massillon, was a year ago reported by a Washington dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, to have matrimonial designs upon a cabinet officer's daughter. This Markle subsequently denied. Mr. Markle's alleged eccentricities have not yet ceased, for another dispatch bearing date of January 15 says:

"Ozias J Markle, of Massillon, O, a clerk in the war department, is making the life of senators, cabinet officers and congressmen miserable by "cranky" appeals for pecuniary redress on account of the disposition of his fellow clerks to "guy" him. Yesterday Representative Stahlnecker, of New York, received a long memorial from Markle in which the latter states that on March 9, 1888, after passing a rigid civil service examination he was appointed a clerk in the war department; that shortly after the assumption of his duties fellow clerks banded in a conspiracy to annoy him; that by means of contemptuous gestures, hints, nudgings, suggestions, impertinent inquiries, &c, they made his life a burden; that he stood it for nearly four years; that his mind finally became a wreck; that the wreckage of his mind prevented the completion of five novels; that several treatises on scientific and linguistic subjects also in course of preparation were knocked over the ropes; that from the treatise in general and the novel in particular he would have derived large revenues; that during his residence in Washington he did not chew tobacco, smoke cigars, visit playhouses, drink or swear; that he was never a devotee of wine, women and song; that he did not buy Sunday newspapers or ride on Sunday trains; that he has been subjected to mental depression and insomnia by the careless guying of fellow clerks; that the clerks are agents of the government and the government is responsible for their misdoings; that he (Markle) is willing to accept $300,000 if the appropriation is carried by private bill, but that he will demand $500,000 if compelled to appear before the court of claims."

FIRE ON A FARM.

A Narrow Escape at the Home of Auctioneer David Brenner.

Fire was discovered at the home of Auctioneer David Brenner, four miles west of Massillon on the Dalton road, at 9 o'clock Sunday night. Mr. Brenner detected an odor of smoke coming from the second floor of the residence, and on going into one of the bedrooms was at first unable to locate the fire, owing to the dense smoke which filled the apartment. He finally discovered that the blaze was between the floor and the ceiling of the lower story.

Neighbors were summoned and after a hard fought battle the flames were extinguished, but not before a great deal of plastering, two carpets and the floors in two rooms had been badly damaged.

The house is insured in the Ohio Farmers' insurance company, and agent Chas. Hammersmith is at the Brenner farm this afternoon making his appraisement The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove pipe which runs from the lower to the upper floor through an iron thimble.

ANOTHER COAL COMBINE.

This Time the Operators are Said to be In It.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.—Yesterday, and until a late hour last night, the leading coal operators of central Ohio were in session here, and a combination was formed to control all the coal used in central Ohio. General Manager Johnson of the Columbus and Hocking Iron and Coal Company, presided. This meeting had in view the control of nearly all the Ohio coal mines.

All the coal shipped over the Ohio Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroads will be controlled by this combination. The great demand for coal at present, which is a scarce commodity now, though mined almost at our doors, together with this combination, will force prices up.

Coal Grows Dearer.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The coal situation in nearly every city and town on the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cairo has become a really desperate one, and several of the cities on the Mississippi are also beginning to send out alarming cries. At many places it is not so much an actual insufficiency of the supply as the inability to get at the supply on account of the fleets of coal being frozen solidly in the ice. At this place there has been little change for several years There are over a million bushels of coal still afloat on the river, but for all the good it does the shivering public it might as well be in the mines from which it was taken last summer. The river is frozen over and not a single barge or boat can be taken to the coal elevators.

Chicago Short of Coal.

CHICAGO, Jan 15.—The interruption of railroad transportation and increased use of coal, caused by the unusually severe cold spell, is producing a coal famine here, and the biggest buildings in the city are short in their supply. But for the intervention of Sunday, which enabled them to shut off steam, many business blocks would have to close to-morrow. Even if coal trains reach the yards it will be impossible to deliver the coal rapidly enough. Cold offices and stores are sure to be the order to-morrow. The suffering among the poorer classes is widespread and relief societies, as well as police authorities, are fairly overwhelmed with calls for help.

Lecture, music, refreshments at the residence of Mrs. Kent Jarvis, East Main street, Thursday evening, Jan. 19. Tickets $1.

THE INDEPENDENT sets the pace.

MILITARY MATTERS.

An Order for an Election Issued to Company F.

Lieut George W. Schrock of Company F, of Massillon, presented himself at the office of Col. George R Gyger, in Alliance, Monday afternoon, and in turn was presented by the latter with an order issued by the adjutant for the election of a captain of Company F to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Capt. C. W Zimmerman. Lieutenant Schrock said last night that the election could not take place for some time, for although the members of the company had several men in view who were capable of taking the command, they had come to no definite decision as yet, but something may develop within a week.

The names of John Cameron and Arvine Wales are suggested in connection with the captaincy, and no doubt a wise choice will eventually be made. It could not be otherwise with the material in view.

IT IS STILL UNDECIDED.

THE STARK COUNTY FAIR GROUND REMOVAL CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Conrad Tells How the Society Missed it Six Years Ago—The New Board Elects Officers—The Site Committee to Report January 27.

A recent contributor to the discussion as to the selection of a site for the new Stark county fair grounds in speaking of the Bonfield farm says:

"Let me first state that a number of interests are working in unity for a change of location 1st: Those who are near neighbors to the proposed grounds. 2nd: A few land speculators wishing adjacent lands: 3d A number of horsemen who are satisfied with nothing less than a mile race track, and 4th, the street railway company of Canton and Massillon."

Another intimates that S. A. Conrad, of Massillon, is identified with the Canton Massillon railway and broadly claims that he favors the racing element in his championship of the Bonfield farm. In relation to the above Mr Conrad said, this morning:

"It is nonsense to charge me with anything of the sort I never owned a race horse in my life, and do not expect to, and as for my being interested in the Bonfield farm in the street railway company's behalf I will simply say that I have been in favor of that site ever since the idea of purchasing new grounds originated. Six years ago, and long before the possibility of a street railway line occurred to me, I secured an option on the entire Bonfield farm at $195 an acre, and at that time made a proposition to the fair association that I be one of eight who would purchase the farm and sell the society just as many acres as they wished and we would carry the remainder of the tract.

"I have believed all along that the population of the county has outgrown the present grounds and that they are not only too small but are as now arranged, absolutely dangerous."

At the meeting of the new trustees of the Stark County Agricultural Society held late Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected:

President, John Dager
Vice president, W. D. Oberlin.
Secretary (by acclamation), John A. Hay.
Treasurer, H. A. Wise.
The election of superintendent of grounds was postponed.
Marshal, George Albright.
Superintendent of art hall, P. J. Palmer.
Superintendent of floral hall, J. R Bowman.
Chief of police, John Dager.
Executive committee, A. Pontius, S. A. Conrad, T Armstrong, J. R. Bowman, F. M Clay and the president and vice president.

Treasurer Wise reported to the old board: Total receipts, $13,290 27. Disbursements: Paid on orders, $7,578 80; Premiums, $3,560 75; total, $11,139 45. Balance on hand, $2,150 82

Mr. Conrad moved that a committee of three be appointed to look up fair ground sites, and secure offers on the old. This carried and the chair appointed S A. Conrad, Perry; A Pontius Plain; and S. S. Schweitzer, Marlboro.

The committee is to report January 27.

MARRIED MONDAY NOON.

The Wedding of Mr. Fred Ellery to Miss Mame Wagner.

In the presence of their immediate families, Mr. Fred Ellery and Miss Mame Wagner were quietly married at a few minutes of 12 o'clock Monday morning. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Wagner, in West Main street, by the Rev. E. P. Wise of the Christian church, and shortly after a fine dinner was enjoyed by the two families. Mrs. F. N. Stowe, of Akron, was the only out of town guest.

At 1 o'clock the young couple left for Pittsburg, where Mr Ellery will take charge as the head of one of the departments in the large wholesale dry goods and millinery house of Renwick, Fenn & Co. He will undoubtedly be successful in his new position, as the novelty store which he established in Massillon several years ago, has, through his management, been a prosperous and paying investment ever since it was started The business will be conducted, under Mr. Ellery's name, by his mother, Mrs. L Ellery, and her sons, William and Albert.

Wilmot.

The M. E.'s are holding a series of meetings at their church in town.

The P of H. of this place installed their new officers Saturday.

Gilbert & Co. have their saw mill on the farm of John Stepper.

The remains of Mrs Luginbuhl an aged lady of near Winesburg, were buried at the Walnut Creek cemetery Sunday.

W. J. Putman has bought a hay press and will buy and pack hay.

Silas Stahl has disposed of his half interest in the meat market to the hardware firm of Christman & Borkey.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Monday.

A petition in equity was filed this morning by Matthew Spellacy, plaintiff, vs David R Paige, Albert T. Paige, Clara G. Carey, as administratrix of the estate of Dominick M. Carey, deceased, and Robert H Cochran, as administrator of the same. The petition recites that prior to the death of Dominick M. Carey, and during the partnership of Paige, Carey & Co, the sum of $3,600 paid to the plaintiff was in fact paid out of money belonging to the firm of Paige, Carey & Co., and not out of money belonging individually to Dominick M. Carey.

The plaintiff says that the firm of Paige, Carey & Co. is wholly insolvent and that it would be a great and irreparable injury to require him to pay to the estate of said Carey the several sums of money enumerated. The work for which Spellacy was paid was on the Ohio extension of the Norfolk & Western railroad.

DON'T WANT THEM ABOLISHED.

The commissioners of Stark county are quite active in opposition to the bill now before the legislature providing for the abolishment of boards of infirmary directors and clothing the commissioners with additional authority. Mr. Wearstler says that the commissioners have all they can reasonably be expected to do and do well. Mr. Clutz says that if the bill does pass it will undoubtedly be made optional with the counties to accept of its provisions or not Mr. Krsighbaum says that the Stark county infirmary board only costs about $400 per annum and that it is money in pocket to retain their services.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

It begins to be evident that the Stark county electric railway system is just in its infancy, with prospects of lusty growth. This morning a solicitor began work between Canton and New Berlin, obtaining consents to the extension of the line in that direction. Other extensions looked upon as possible in the reasonably near future will take in West Brookfield, Navarre, Osnaburg and Louisville.

THE KOONS ASSIGNMENT.

In the matter of the assignment of Louis A Koons to E G Willison, Probate Judge Fawcett issued an order, on Saturday afternoon to sell the stock at retail or in bulk.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Adam Burwell and Emma Doll, Mapleton
Samuel Senn and Martha Arnott, North Lawrence
Valentine Halter and Josephine Swertzer, New Berlin.
Curtis Zorger and Sarah Myers, Massillon
Fred Ellery and Mary E. Wagner, Massillon.

Tuesday.

The case of Mrs. Gertrude Campbell against the city of Alliance is being heard by Judge McCarty to-day. Mrs. Campbell sustained injuries by reason of a defective sidewalk. She brought suit against the town and was awarded damages. The case was taken up, and a new trial is now being heard.

The suit brought by David Morgan against E G. Krouse & Co, for $10,000 damages, is still before Judge Taylor, and will not be finished to day.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

F Edward Snyder to Charles E Oberlin, lot 23, Third ward of Massillon, $2,600

Kent Jarvis to Eli G. Miller, part of section 17, Second ward of Massillon, $600

Frank L Hemperly to Emma M. Randolph, lot 104, First ward of Massillon, $2,244

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles Edwin Hawk and Elsie May Smith, of Canton
Adam Frobird and Alice Morgan, of Osnaburg

WILLS FILED.

The wills of Wilibalt First, of Washington township, and Eliza Shorb, of Canton, have been filed for probate. The estate of the latter is valued at $150,000.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Stark county farmers are conducting an institute in the city hall. Among the programme features of today are the following: Lecture—"How can we Make Farming Pay?" J. Grossman, Paris. "How to Raise Potatoes"—F. A. Derthick, Mantua. Question drawer. "Spraying of Fruits"—Michael Bitzer, New Berlin. "The Relation of Science to Agriculture"—Prof. W. R Lazenby.

MINOR MENTION.

The delinquent tax sale is progressing to-day in the county treasurer's office

Mrs. C A. Krider, wife of the sheriff, is very low, and grave fears are entertained concerning her recovery.

The county commissioners to-day viewed a road through Canton and Plain township, two miles long. The road was located six years ago, but never opened.

Right of Way Agent P. S. Manly has settled with Col. A F. Beach for the use of a strip of land, north of town, for the Pennsylvania Company. Consideration $450.

Charley Frazer, late secretary of the Democrat Publishing Company, is now pressing his extensive private business interests, and speculating upon the question whether he can secure the Democratic nomination for mayor over Captain Blake.

Wednesday.

John Winkelman, of Massillon, by his attorney, R A. Pinn, applied today for a divoore from Mary Wilkelman. Mr Winkelman all ges in his petition that on or about November 15, 1891, his wife was guilty of extreme cruelty toward him, in that at said time she "struck and beat him and ordered him to leave the house." Plaintiff further says than on January 25, 1892, she "violently drove him from the house in the night time, and threw his clothing, goods and effects out of the house, and has ever since said date, and does now, refuse to live with him, though requested to do so." Therefore, Mr. Wilkelman seeks to be divorced and granted such further relief as in equity and good conscience he may be entitled to

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

At the Stark County Farmer's Institute, esterday, the work of Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner Stewart was endorsed and the following officers were elected:

President, Nathan E Moffett
Vice president, Jacob Grossman, of Paris
Secretary, Samuel S. Correll, of Canton.
Treasurer, John Hay, of Canton.
Executive committee, G. C. ontius, Canton, P. O; John F. Ruth, Canton, P. O; J W Eggert, Massillon

At the afternoon session of the institute a vigorous opposition was shown to the proposal to move the fair grounds and disfavor was established by a rising vote. The opposition was on account of the alleged activity of the Canton Massillon Electric Railway Company, and was largely due to misinformation.

PURE FOOD SUITS.

W. A Pletzecker and Jacob Graze went to Canton this morning to testify in a suit brought against Bechel Domoulin & Co. for violation of the pure food laws. Mr Bechel's defense is that he invited the commissioner to examine his stock, which would exempt him from liability. The Massillon grocers are supposed to know of this invitation. There is a hot fight going to be made by the grocers against the present pure food laws, the effect of which is, so they claim, that the wrong and morally innocent parties are punished, while manufacturers escape.

NEWS ABOUT THE COUNTY.

Henry Seifert, a Canton grocer, was yesterday acquitted of a charge of violation of the pure food laws He admitted having sold adulterated coffee, but insisted that he always sold it for just what it was.

John Dunn, of Massillon, was cold and drunk, and unceremoniously entered the residence of Col. W. A. Moore at Canton, Monday night. He went from there to jail.

The Canton police force will be tendered a banquet at the Hurford tonight.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

A petition for partition in the case of John J Lutz against Jacob C. Lutz, William Lutz, Charles P Lutz. Wesley Dewalt, Melville Dewalt, Viola Baughman, Ada Albright, Charles, Elizabeth, Mattie and Alice Dewalt and others has been filed

PROBATE COURT NOTES

Richard Jenkins has been appointed guardian of Alice Morgan, of Osnaburg

Joseph and David Smith have been appointed administrators of the estate of John Smith of Perry township.

SHE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Clara Augustine has applied for a divorce from he husband, John Augustine, both of Stark county, by her attorney, D F. Reinoehl. Extreme cruelty is alleged

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph H Bauhart and Flora A Volkmor, Massillon.
Justin J Bierg and Florence E. Lenocker, Alliance.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

Travellers must learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker, Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy with me, and on many occasions have ran with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail." For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quot: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and healthy women." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and $1.00

The old time favorites the Melville Sisters at opera house to night.

STARK COUNTY SALOONS.

WHAT THE COUNTY RECEIVES FROM LIQUOR LICENSES.

A List Showing the Number of Licensed Places in Each City, Village, and Township, Together With the Amounts Received by the Treasurer.

There is a falling off of 53 in the number of Stark county saloons this year, and the Canton News Democrat says that the total number is now 292. Some of the 53 will resume operations as soon as they can raise the ready cash to pay the Dow tax.

The number of licenses issued, representing the number of saloons and the amount of tax paid in each portion of the county is as follows:

Canton, 152 saloons, $19 004 76.
Massillon, 69 saloons, $8,606 17.
Navarre, 9 saloons, $1,033 56.
Fulton, 8 saloons, $925.
Louisville, 7 aloons, $875.
Beach City, 2 saloons, $250.
Osnaburg, 3 saloons, $375.
Waynesburg, 3 saloons, $375.
Magnolia, 1 saloon, $125.
Unincorporated villages and townships, 42 saloons, $5,209 60
Of the tax received the state gets $7,355 79.
County poor fund, $10,481 68
Canton city, $11,402 84
Massillon, $5,163.69.
Navarre, $606 07.
Canal Fulton, $542 51.
Louisville, $513 14
Beach City, $146 60.
Osnaburg, $210 94
Waynesburg, $219 94.
Magnolia, $73 90

To preserve a youthful appearance as long as possible, it is indispensible that the hair should retain its natural color and fullness There is no preparation so effective as Ayer's Hair Vigor It prevents baldness, and keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy.

100,000 Books Given Away.

50 CENT BOOK FREE

"The Medical Adviser" containing nearly one hundred and fifty pages, a short history of Private Diseases, advice to young and old—especially those contemplating marriage, fully illustrated. By calling on D. France and Ottman at the Barnett House Canton Thursday Jan. 26. 9 a. m to 6 p. m. You will receive "The Medical Adviser" on the above date Free of Charge. Do not fail to improve the opportunity to obtain one of the most valuable books which has ever came within your reach.

Ugly and Hateful,

but I couldn't help it. Everything went wrong with me, and I thought I hadn't a friend in the world; dyspepsia caused this, and for months I couldn't eat anything, and just suffered in misery till I used Sulphur Bitters. Three bottles cured me.—D. Lewis, 22 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.

An Enemy Baffled.

There is an enemy with whom thousands are familiar all their lives, because they are born with a tendency to biliousness. With this enemy they are constantly battling with ineffectual weapons Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will baffle it. More purgatives will not reform a disordered condition of the liver indicated, not by constipation alone, but also by sick headaches, yellowness of the skin and eye balls, nausea, furred tongue and uneasiness more particularly upon pressure on the right side, upon and below the short ribs. Avoid drastic purgatives which gripe and weaken the intestines, and substitute this world famous antibilious cordial, which likewise removes malarial, stomachic and kidney complaints, rheumatism and nervousness. As a laxative of the bowels, painless but effectual, it improves appetite, sleep and the ability to digest, and possesses the additional advantage of a standard tonic

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 17:

LADIES.

Barkmire, Miss Nettie Doyne, Miss Anna (2)
Decker, Miss Louisa Erb, Mrs. Mary
Wollen, Miss Lillie

MEN.

Britman, G A
Burkle, Peter
Buyerte, George
Busby, H. A.
Canti, Vincenzo
Digiovanni, Abriele
Hannah, Will
Hackman, H.
Knighthart, Mr.
Laner, Dr. M. C.
Muccino, Elio
Mirino, Mattevo
Nibbe, M. E.
Rice, Ike
Rice, Ira

FOREIGN.

Raffele, Bugl'one Cianalso, Agastino

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market."

Marion Harland

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Al Bechtel is lying very ill at the Bechtel House.

Miss Ella Allen, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Helen Wales.

F R. McCleverty, of Canton, is the guest of Alois Seiler, in East North street.

Mrs. Alice Reynolds left yesterday for Norwalk to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. John Duross of that city.

At the annual election of directors of the Citizens' National Bank of New Philadelphia, Edwin L. Arnold, of this city, was chosen as one of the directors.

The Presbyterian social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Patterson, in Wellman street, on Friday evening of this week. A fine programme has been prepared.

Miss Cordelia Bayliss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bayliss, is suffering from an old fashioned case of measles, and this information is for the benefit of friends who fear infection.

The Presbyterian church social will be held next Friday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Patterson, in Wellman street. An interesting programme has been prepared.

On the bulletin board at Russel & Co.'s works the announcement that Department H, the machine shop, of which Jacob Spuhler is foreman, will work nine hours per day beginning today.

A part of the construction force of the W. & L E. railway are engaged in removing the pile trestle bridge across the river at West Tremont street and are replacing it with a framed structure.

Five life-like statues of Christ, John, Matthew, Mark and Luke are now in New York, and will be erected in St Paul's Lutheran church as soon as they arrive. They were imported from France.

At a recent session of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, held at Cleveland, H. Willard Seaman, of the West Side drug store passed a successful examination and was registered as an assistant pharmacist.

Harmon Gallatine, who has been the C., L & W. roundhouse foreman in this city for the past fifteen years, tendered his resignation to the company yesterday, Mr. Gallatine expects to lead a retired life hereafter.

Miss Minnie McGhie has returned from East Liverpool, where she has been attending the union revival meeting, which had an unusually large attendance. At times the congregation numbered nearly 3,000.

The annual inspection of Enterprise Division No. 73 Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 27, at the K. of P. hall. Captain Thomas S. Bolton, of the Canton Division No. 38, will act as inspecting officer.

The ice which is now being harvested by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Cleveland, at Chippewa Lake, is fifteen inches in thickness, and as the buildings at that place, with a capacity of 75,000 tons each, have been filled, about 100 car loads are being shipped to Cleveland daily.

Fourteen married people from Massillon rode to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover, near Canal Fulton, last night, in one of Kramer's sleighs and were joined by ten people from the latter place. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner and a fine supper was served.

A Fremont dispatch says that the entire town is how in mourning, on account of the death of ex-President Hayes. Telegrams of condolence are still pouring in from all over the country. The funeral arrangements are in the hands of Col. H. S. Buckland. It will probably take place at 3 p. m. Friday.

The room in the Warwick block now occupied as the office of J. F. Pocock has been leased by Jacob Wise who will take possession of it sometime in March and will open a millinery store. Mr. Pocock's offices will be on the second floor of the same building in apartments which are now used by Photographer Teeple.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company has issued an illustrated book giving descriptions of all the towns upon its lines, and furnishing information respecting the World's Fair transportation bureau, which will sell tickets to and from Chicago next summer, providing for board and every other essential accommodation during the stay.

There are at least two little luxuries that it is surprising to state, cannot be obtained in Massillon, and for which there would certainly be a demand in winter approximating that for soda water in summer, were they obtainable Hot soda is, in most places as ordinary a drink as the cold. Clam broth is another of the winter comforts one learns to love, and then comes cocoa and chocolate There ought to be good profit for somebody, in supplying these things.

A number of ladies met at the "Y" headquarters on Saturday afternoon. Several bundles of clothing were sent in, and they have already been distributed among those who are in need. It has been discovered that there is a great number of people who are suffering and really in want, and another meeting will be held on Wednesday at the "Y" rooms, and the work of caring for the poor will be commenced at once. It is hoped that everyone will interest themselves in this work and aid by the donation of clothing or food.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Harter have returned to the Normandie, at Washington. According to present plans, Mrs. Harter will make her home each winter for the next three years of her husband's official term, at Germantown, Pa., in order to be near her daughter, whose marriage to Mr. John Vaughn Merrick, of Philadelphia, is set for early June. Mr. Merrick holds a prominent position as teacher in the Episcopal school at Roxbury, on the Wissahicken river, where the young couple will reside in future. Though a man of independent means, Mr. Merrick is an enthusiast in his work, and looks forward to devoting his life to the education of youth.

A meeting for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization for the day nursery, was held at the home of Mrs. Augusta Russell, Tuesday, January 17. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Katharine Focke; vice president, Miss Sarah Corns; treasurer, Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker; secretary, Mrs. J. E Drake All persons contributing to the fund will be considered members of the association Monthly meetings will be held the third Friday of each month, to which all members will be welcome The February meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs Augusta Russell and will be called to order promptly at 3:30 p. m.

A RAINBOW WEDDING.

THE MARRIAGE OF JOSEPH BAUHART TO MISS FLORA VOLKMOR.

St. Joseph's Church the Scene of a Pretty Event at Ten O'clock This Morning—The Bridesmaids Attired in Gowns of Prismatic Colors.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

The handsome auditorium of the new St Joseph's English Catholic church was filled at 10 o'clock this morning with spectators who had gathered to witness the marriage of Joseph Bauhart to Miss Flora Volkmor, daughter of Councilman Thomas Volkmor. The choir of the church, under the direction of William H Vogt, and with Joseph Jurgens as organist, sang Farmer's Mass, and the impressive ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Thos. W. Mahon. The march to the altar was exceedingly pretty, as the bridesmaids were attired in gowns of different colors, the effect being heightened by the light from the big stained glass windows.

The ushers, Frank Shaidnagle and George Mellon, entered first, followed by Miss Kate Fritz and Mr. Louis Pille. Miss Rose Feicht, of Canton, and Miss Sophia Minehart came next, then Messrs Julius Wittmann and William Bauhart, the latter a brother of the groom. The bride and her maid of honor, Miss Clara Stiefvater, of Utica, N. Y., were last. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. George Feicht, of Canton.

The bride was attired in an extremely becoming gown of imported white silk trimmed with point de gene lace and natural flowers. She wore a veil, and a diamond pin the gift of the groom, and both she and her maids carried white enameled prayer books. The maid of honor, Miss Stnfrater, wore a canary colored crepe de chine, with lace and feather trimming; Miss Minehart pink Henrietta trimmed with pearls, lace and velvet to match; Miss Feicht green Henrietta with ribbon trimming; Miss Fritz a lavender Henrietta with white crepe du chine, lavender chiffon and ribbons.

At noon the bridal party and a few family friends sat down to dinner at the home of the bride's parents in Andrew street. The house was decorated with potted plants, smilax and flowers, and there the young couple are receiving the congratulations of their friends this afternoon. One hundred guests are enjoying the hospitality of Councilman and Mrs. Thos. Volkmor, and among them are the Misses Rose, Mel. and Jennie Feicht, George Feicht, the Misses Clara and Jennie Margo, Mame and Lilian Herbst Leona Piero, Mary Bedow, Mary Werner, Messrs Will Moody, Henry Willis, John Thayer, Joseph Dumonlin, Will Zengler, all of Canton; Miss Clara Stnfrater, Utaca, N. Y., and Miss Lizzie Rennil, of Waynesburg.

ADDITIONAL EXITS DEMANDED.

Chief Inspector McDonald and Bucher's Opera House.

William Z McDonald, chief inspector of factories and buildings, has issued an important order respecting additional means of exit for Bucher's opera house. A dispatch from this official was received this noon by THE INDEPENDENT, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18.—The order has been issued, and was mailed yesterday to the agent of the building and to the mayor, and is now in force.

WM. Z. MCDONALD,
Chief Inspector

MR KILLINGER TALKS

When Agent Killinger, representing the Bucher estate, was seen this afternoon, he had received no official notice from Commissioner McDonald, and was unable to speak with full knowledge of the facts.

"Whatever they may be, however," he said, "I can say that if the demands made upon us are reasonable we shall comply with them. While saying this I feel strongly that the commissioner has treated us unfairly in having failed to make any requests of us, in any form, before making this public announcement. We have no knowledge that any official examination was made of the premises, and hold that common courtesy required that we should have some inkling of what was going on, before the publication of an order, tending to injure our business. The Massillon opera house was built many years ago. Its construction was a great stroke of enterprise for the time, and while it is the only place of public amusement we have, I don't see why it should be singled out for unmerited attack now. It is a business interest and should have some consideration as such. I have no doubt that we can adjust matters properly, and in har many with legal requirements, and I blame Mr. McDonald for not having permitted us to do so without first referring the question to the newspapers."

Fast Greenville.

Mr. Earl Hanna, of Massillon, has been visiting his many friends here.

Mr. Chas. Killinger, who had a stroke of paralysis, is some better.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, of Massillon, entertained a sleighing party from this place. All report a good time.

Mrs. Sidebotham has returned from Doylestown, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hill are spending the week at Canton.

NEWEST BONNETS AND COIFFURES.

These are some of the latest ideas in head coverings and the arrangement of the hair. The bonnets above are intended for evening wear, while that underneath is for the street

THE DANGER OF HASTE.

COLD WEATHER AND ITS EFFECT AFTER VIOLENT EXERCISE

Physicians Take a Hand in the Discussion of a Subject of Very Present Interest The Wisdom of Adopting a Moderate Pace while the Temperature is Low.

The unusual number of sudden deaths in several of the larger cities during the past week of people who were "hurrying to catch the train," calls to mind the oft-repeated and little heeded warning of physicians against violent and unusual exertion by persons who are troubled with any organic weakness especially during cold weather. The topic is a timely one, and in order to learn whether or not physical exercise in cold air is worse in winter than in summer, and just why it is a bad practice for persons not in robust health to indulge in unusual exercise, a number of Massillon physicians have been questioned on the subject. One of them said that the paramount question to be considered was not the difference between such practices in winter and in summer, but rather in the practices themselves.

"It is not only," he continued, "people who are troubled with weak lungs or hearts who should be careful, but those who are of middle age. We may be healthy enough, but in taking exercise of a violent kind when we are not used to it is subjecting our hearts and lungs to a strain for which they are not prepared, and the result may be very serious. The case is very much like that of the muscles When we have trained them to do certain work we can do that work without much effort, but when they have not been prepared the effect is very noticeable. The habit of running to catch trains certainly is a very bad one."

"I hardly think," said Dr. Barnes, "that the breathing of cold air would have the effect of producing instant or sudden death, though it, of course, might cause congestion of the lungs and result fatally The habit of rushing to catch trains is, however, a very imprudent thing for persons to do who have any organic weakness. This is especially true of aged people, who often jeopardize their lives by making such unusual efforts. One reason, perhaps, why there are so many more cases of persons dying while trying to catch trains and street cars in cities during the winter than in the summer is that they are more liable to make such efforts because they do not care to wait in the cold for the next car. This is where they do wrong."

Dr. Reed, in answer to a question relating to the subject said: "Yes indeed, there is a great deal more in the matter than you may think I believe it was Vice President Schuyler Colfax whose death was caused through hurrying for a train on a cold morning. Of course anyone having weak action of the heart or lungs is liable to be stricken through over-exertion at any time, be it winter or summer, but winter, I should say, is the most dangerous season of the year. The lungs, heart and stomach are all under one great nervous system, and anything affecting one of them would naturally make trouble with the others. The rapid breathing of cold air through the mouth would cause congestion of the lungs, and the difficulty be communicated to the heart, which, if it were weak, might be put to a greater strain than it could bear and death would be the result. This is a most important question and one which persons who are troubled with organic weaknesses are often to careless of. Such people had better miss a train than hurry to catch it."

Dr Garrigues thought that the act of breathing cold air through the mouth instead of through the nose, as nature intended, was exceedingly injurious and likely to cause a sudden congestion of the lungs, from whence the evil effects would be communicated to the heart and thus cause serious and sometimes fatal results. He further said that anyone with weak heart or lungs should avoid all work or exercise which tendered to cause heavy breathing or strain. "A good rule," he concluded, "is never to breath through the mouth."

Dr. Pease—I don't think that sudden death is more likely to occur in winter than in summer, but persons who have heart or any organic trouble should at all times, no matter what the season, be very careful about becoming unduly excited or making any unusual effort which would cause the heart to beat violently.

The Fulton News

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 18.—A jolly crowd of well wrapped merry Massillonians invaded the pleasant home of Wm Stover, east of town, Monday evening, and played cards with a few Fulton friends, who drove out to meet them A very delightful time was the verdict of all who were fortunate enough to be there.

Mrs. Flora Smith is home for a few days from a medical school in Cincinnati. She expects to graduate in June and will at once commence the practice of medicine with her husband, who is taking a special course in New York

Few Fultonians knew of the cholera scare here until they saw it in Massillon and Cincinnati papers. It existed only on paper.

Young people here are planning a sleigh ride to Massillon to morrow evening. Headquarters will be with their friend, Miss Taggart.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS BUDGET.

News and Comment from Our Northern Neighbors.

Mr Gluve, a driver in the Hernbrook mine, had his ankle badly sprained several days ago.

When the clerk entered the co operative store, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, he noticed considerable smoke in the building, and upon investigation found that a hole two feet square had already been burned in the floor near the stove.

A valuable horse died at the brewery for Mr R Schimke the other day. He was buried with respect and honors, Ernst Fritge acting as chaplain, and Wm. Piper, the driver of the horse, extolled his many virtues as the tears stood in his eyes.

A sleigh load from Fulton surprised Thomas Crookston a few evenings ago on the occasion of his birthday. A room was cleared and dancing was indulged in Then an oyster supper was enjoyed, after which the remainder of the evening was passed with Halma and other games. The Massillon guests were Wm. Crookston and wife

Peter Jeanty met with a serious but not fatal accident not long since, in the Hernbrook mine, caused by going back to a shot that he thought went out. He had no more than entered when the shot blew tons of coal at him Luckily a mine car was just in front of him, that protected him to a great extent. The flying coal cut a deep gash above his eye and severed his thumb. He is improving slowly.

The suggestion that it would be more convenient for the people to pay their taxes in their own townships is very good, but a township with less than 300 inhabitants and no bank of deposit would be left in the cold Take Jackson township, for instance—it has no bank of deposit. Why not let each township pay to its nearest town where there is a bank of deposit. Why not let Jackson township pay their taxes at Massillon or Canal Fulton; most of the people deal either at one or the other places, and people could sometimes pay taxes and do other business at the same time. All they would necessarily have to do would be to bring the different township books along. At present the treasurer comes to Massillon and collects Perry township taxes; goes to Fulton and collects Lawrence township taxes; Jackson, in between, has to go to Canton. Why not let her pay in Massillon, the nearest town?

Bed Rock Reached on Florida Rates by the Penn'a Lines.

Tourist travel to Florida and the South has been stimulated to a considerable extent by the announcement that the rate via the Pennsylvania Lines has been made exceedingly low. A recent arrangement gives the Penn'a fast through time and excellent service via Cincinnati, from whence its connections run trains through without change to principal resorts in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. For Jan 25 the Penn'a Lines make a very low excursion rate to De Leon Springs, Fla., good to return to May 31, inclusive.

SHOT HIS BEST FRIEND.

RESULT OF A SATURDAY NIGHT CAROUSE AT CANAL FULTON.

Coal miner Fruet Fires at Cone, who is now Dying, and Also hits his own Wife. A Dreadful Tragedy due to Excessive Drink —An Arrest Made

A German miner named Fruet employed at the Brewster coal mine near Manchester, shot his friend named Cone, in four places, during a drunken quarrel early Sunday morning and during the melee accidentally shot his wife

Cone was brought to this country from Germany on money advanced by his friend Fruet, upon an understanding that it would be repaid as soon as possible after Cone got work. Cone boarded in the Fruit house and the men were on good terms until Saturday night.

They both went down to Canal Fulton that night and filled themselves with bad whiskey. A quarrel was started concerning the payment of the money advanced by Fruet, who claimed that he had only received eight dollars. They reached home about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and Fruet asked his wife to get some food for them. The woman set the table and Fruet called his friend to sit down The man refused and they had some hot words when Fruet drew a revelver and without any warning shot him four times; the shots taking effect in the head, shoulder, lungs and one hand. The woman tried to seize the revolver and in the struggle was shot in the upper part of the leg.

Fruet was arrested Sunday morning and taken to Akron. Cone is in a dying condition, but the woman is not seriously injured.

Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. U Keen, of Massillon, spent one day of last week in our city.

The protracted meetings at the M. E. church closed last Sunday night.

The ex-soldiers here are talking of getting up a G. A. R. post About forty of the braves reside near here We hope they will succeed, as it will not be many years until they will all be gone.

Jony Snell, the Creston barber, was in town a few days this week.

The secret societies are having quite a time in renting suitable halls for the next year, and the different orders have each appointed committees

Dalton is contemplating having electric lights, and a representative of a dynamo company was here. The power would be furnished by Gochanaur Bros.' Milling Company.

A gay and happy crowd of people came over from Marshallville Tuesday night to the residence of Mr. George A. Dague, in East Main street, where quite a number from this place were invited in. The evening was spent in dancing and vocal and instrumental music.

J M F.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true, it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

For Women

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Especially Adapted to Cure Difficulties Peculiar to the Sex

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and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One day I read one of the Hood's Sarsaparilla books, and thought I would try a bottle of the medicine. It made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself **perfectly well.** I have also given

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to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health. I am willing that this shall be used for the benefit of others." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 368 16th av., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

IT WAS NOT MR HYDE.

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B. McCue, the well known coal man, likes nothing better than a merry clip over the snow, and can be seen any day ensconded in a handsome cutter behind one of his fast goers. But the intense cold of the past week has interfered greatly with his pleasure, and acting on the principle that "necessity is the mother of invention," Mr. McCue at last hit upon a fine expedient for overcoming the difficulty.

The other day one of Mr. McCue's friends happened to enter the former's office and was greatly astonished to find that that gentleman handsome countenance had undergone a startling transformation, and that his features were entirely changed. The visitor was at first inclined to believe that the same subtle fluid which had changed the gentle Dr. Jekyll into the villainous Mr Hyde had been introduced into the veins of Mr McCue, but was reassured when the latter spoke, explaining that he was at that moment behind a wax mask or false face which he had purchased for the purpose of protecting his face from the cold while out sleighing

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disorderd you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boiles and gives a good complexion. Sold at Z T. Baltzly's Drug-store, 50c per bottle.

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Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Ia., desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup It will loosen and relieve a sever cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Coug Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children Smallest, mildest, surest 40 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Personal.

Mrs. Clement Russell wishes the borrower of a bed pan belonging to her to return the same immediately.

A Common Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is Allcock's Porous Plasters. These plasters are not an experiment; they have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been a tested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by testimonials from those who have used them. They require no change of diet and are not affected by wet or cold Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentations. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

What We Claim.

We do not claim to know everything in relation to medicine or diseases, or to be able to cure every case; but we do claim that a large, extensive and increasing practice, with unparalleled success to sustain it, are the best proofs of a doctor's skill.

Experience is worth everything Knowledge gained by consulting with, critically examining and successfully treating thousands of persons of every age, sex, profession and occupation, afflicted with every presetable form and stage of disease, enables us to assure those suffering with like maladies that we have succeeded in restoring to health a large majority of cases treated, even after other skilled and energetic physicians have failed to effect any permanent change for the better.

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A REMARKABLE TRIO

THREE PROMINENT ADVISERS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT

History of the Tripartite Alliance Between Morrison, Mills and Carlisle—They Will Be Conspicuous During the Cleveland Administration—The Proposed Tariff Bill.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A remarkable trio of statesmen who are chums and who are likely to be very prominent in the coming administration may often be seen together in this city. They are Carlisle, Mills and Morrison. Three strong, brainy men are they—and three fast friends. Ever since they first met in the house of representatives they have stood shoulder to shoulder in legislation and politics. Not in our time has the American capital witnessed such a long continued and successful tripartite alliance among men of the first rank.

Morrison, now less prominent than either of the others, was the first to make his appearance in Washington. He is really a veteran in public life. It was away back in 1863 that he first came here as a member of congress from Illinois. Trumbull and Yates were then the senators. John A. Logan had just left the house to go to the war, and E. B. Washburne and Shelby M. Cullom were his fellow members. Morrison had seen army service, too, for he had been in the Mexican war, and in the rebellion was the fighting colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois. He and Logan were wounded on the same battlefield, and in the hospital their cots stood side by side. Like Logan, he had left congress to go to the front, and it was not until ten years had passed that he came back to sit in the house of representatives.

COLONEL MORRISON.

That same congress—the Forty-third—also brought Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, into public notice. Four years afterward, in 1877, Carlisle appeared as the representative of the Kentucky district which lies just across the river from Cincinnati. In the list of committees of the next congress, after Carlisle's arrival, or the Forty-sixth, we find these three names together, under the title "Committee on Ways and Means," William R. Morrison, of Illinois; R. Q. Mills, of Texas, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Then and there was formed that warm friendship which has had such an important bearing upon the history of politics and legislation in America. Randall was speaker then and apparently the invincible leader of the Democratic party in the commons. But the alliance of three forceful, ambitious men had not then begun to show its power. The next congress, the Forty-seventh, was Republican. But the Democrats had control of the Forty-eighth, and greatly to the surprise of Mr. Randall and his friends the veteran was beaten for his old place by a new man from Kentucky who had served only three terms.

When the ways and means committee of that house was announced William R. Morrison's name led the list as chairman, and next to his was that of Roger Q. Mills. Then came the effort to pass a so called tariff reform bill prepared chiefly by Morrison, Mills and Carlisle, but known as the Morrison bill. It was defeated. But in the Fiftieth congress, when Morrison had been defeated for reelection by John Baker, the effort was renewed by Mills, who had become chairman of the committee on ways and means. His bill passed the house, but failed to become law owing to the fact that the senate was Republican. It was, however, the chief issue between the parties in the presidential campaign of 1888.

John G. Carlisle, without any doubt, is the greatest man who ever sat in the speaker's chair—that is to say, the greatest, the most nearly perfect speaker. During his six years' occupancy of that high and difficult station not even his political opponents could utter a word of criticism. No decision of his was ever reversed by the house or by the courts. His mind seemed to be so constituted that it was impossible for him to err. Blaine was a great speaker, and so was Randall, and Henry Clay must have been wholly admirable, but in intellectuality, mastery of parliamentary law and invariable model bearing in the chair Carlisle is without a peer in the history of our congress.

SENATOR MILLS.

But for the majority which the Republicans obtained in the Fifty-first congress probably Mr. Carlisle would have been speaker to this day. That break in the domination of his party in the house prompted his friends in Kentucky to send him to the senate. Had he remained in the house he would have been elected speaker a year ago without opposition, and if he had continued a member of the house for a quarter of a century I believe the Democrats would have chosen him for their presiding officer every time they found themselves in control of the body.

With Carlisle and Morrison gone, Mills was left alone at the beginning of the present congress. He aimed for the speakership and had the powerful support of his old allies. Both Carlisle and Morrison spent days and nights endeavoring, fruitlessly, to boost their friend into the chair. Their hope was to obtain control of the house and bring forward another tariff bill, the third of their framing; but they failed, and Mills shortly afterward followed Carlisle to the senate, where no doubt Texas will keep him as long as he cares to stay. Colonel Morrison has made several efforts to get into the senate, and we need not be surprised if these friends yet meet in their declining years as fellow members of the upper house.

All three of these men have exercised a peculiar sort of fascination over their followers. Not one is what might be called a genial or even companionable man. Yet young members of congress, rising statesmen everywhere, have rallied around them in great numbers. Their strength has been in their earnestness, their singleness of purpose, their devotion to one great cause. Whether we agree with them or not, we must admire them. The resolve which they together formed, the tripartite alliance to which they gave their hands fifteen years ago was to revise and reduce the customs tariff along the lines dictated by their principles.

Never for one moment have they abandoned their purpose. Defeats, delays, disappointments they have endured in great number, but now at last they think they see a fair chance of success. The greatest legislative measure in America during the next four years is to be a new Democratic tariff bill—an economic revolution. The three men who are to frame it, or at least to dictate the principles to be followed in its construction, are the trio of friends who set out with that very object in view fifteen years ago—Carlisle, Mills and Morrison.

Mr. Carlisle is surely to be secretary of the treasury; Mr. Morrison may be secretary of the interior; Mr. Mills will be in the senate. The understanding of the matter which politicians in Washington have is that President Elect Cleveland wants a tariff bill framed by his cabinet during the coming summer ready for presentation to congress in the fall, and that this explains his desire to have Mr. Carlisle and perhaps Mr. Mills in his cabinet.

Carlisle, Mills and Morrison are all of Kentucky stock. All three are plain, simple men, approachable, unaffected, admirable in public and private life. All are poor so far as property and money go—too poor, I fear, to easily withstand the demands made upon the purse of a cabinet officer. Carlisle has nothing but his salary and a small income from his Kentucky law firm. Mills has his compensation as senator and a small farm in Texas. Morrison lives on his salary as interstate commerce commissioner and isn't worth $5,000 all told. Small rewards, these, for lives spent in the public service.

SENATOR CARLISLE.

WALTER WELLMAN.

JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS.

A Prosperous Colony of Russian Immigrants in Connecticut.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW LONDON, Jan. 12.—Four years ago, for the purpose of redeeming, if possible, the remote agriculturist districts of Connecticut from absolute ruin, a colony of Russian Jews was planted in a locality known as Chesterfield, in the northern part of New London county. Twelve dollars an acre was the average price paid for the land, and the owners were thankful for being able to get rid of it at that figure even.

As redeemers of the land these people have proved successful. The decaying buildings have been rebuilt, and the brush grown fields have been cleared and put into shape for cultivation. In this colony the Jews have proved themselves frugal and industrious.

In the fall and winter these people depend for an income principally upon the sale of birch brush, for which a demand has been created during the past half dozen years. Birch oil is made from the brush. The manufacturers pay three dollars a ton for this material delivered at the doors of their distilleries. It is very bulky, and the largest amount that a Jew farmer can carry with his small team is 600 pounds, for which he receives about ninety-two cents. To cut and transport this amount of brush from Chesterfield to the nearest distillery requires twelve hours of steady labor.

This compensation, miserable as it is, satisfies these men, and by living under a regime of the strictest economy they manage to appear prosperous.

They are not epicurean in their tastes. Potatoes, turnips, onions and corn bread washed down with cheap tea and coffee is the length and breadth of gastronomy from their point of view. Of onions they are especially fond. Their farms furnish them with nearly all of the requirements of their table.

Within the past year the colonists have turned their attention to light manufacturing. Several families are engaged in the manufacture of matches, hats, pocketbooks, confectionery and clothing.

This work is nearly all done by the women and children, and the goods are sold in New York and Boston. The clothing, which is of a very cheap grade, is made under contract for New York clothing dealers.

One of the institutions that the colonists established first was a union store where general merchandise was kept for sale. In this establishment the the colonists were nearly all stockholders, and it has been a success from the start.

From a single family the colony has grown in four years to between 300 and 400 souls. Included in it are sixty farmers who control 8,236 acres of land that were purchased at an aggregate cost of $98,832.

The colony was established by wealthy citizens of New York, who were interested in the welfare of the Russian Hebrew immigrants.

CHAS. TRUMBULL.

PRETTY, OF COURSE.

BUT IT'S THE GIRL, NOT THE GOWN, THAT WE ADMIRE.

Nevertheless the Costume Is an Important Accessory—Olive Harper Describes Some Delightful Dresses—Some New Cloaks—A Forecast of Summer Styles.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A pretty, piquant face under a quaint hat trimmed with bright plaid ribbons, surrounded with a fluff of golden curls and setting apparently upon a disk of velvet in form of a collar, is a pleasant sight. The collar somehow closes invisibly and appears to rest upon the shoulders, and there end under a flat band of honiton point lace. Then the sleeves begin, and the fullness of the waist commences and is finally belted in to a trim little waist. The sleeves are of the most pronounced leg o' mutton style, coming well down on the hand and piped around the edge with satin piping. The waist and sleeves and hat are all of black velvet. The skirt is of hairline cheviot in gray and white, and around the bottom are four rows of velvet ribbon in graduated widths. There is a tied bow in the back with long ends. None but a very young, pretty and daring girl could wear this outfit, but the one who does will create a sensation.

NOVEL WALKING COSTUME.

Just now anybody can wear anything, and some of the garments are fearfully and wonderfully made. Now and then one falls upon a plain and ladylike gown or whole costume or a cloak whose chief beauty lies in the simplicity of its design and the grace of its outline.

The handsomest cloak for a middle aged lady that I have seen within a month was one made of serge, close and fine weave. The cloak opened on the left side, with ten black bone buttons. All around the bottom was a double row of stitching. The sleeves were velvet, gigot shape, with a velvet collar. The toque was of black velvet, with scarlet bird's wings. The cloak was lined with a black farmer's satin and interlined so that it was warm enough for the coldest days and handsome enough for any occasion.

A long cloak with a cape for a young lady also attracted my attention. It was of thick dark blue cheviot, and the cloak part was cut princess shape and just touched the ground and was bordered all around with black bearskin. The cape was gathered on a yoke made of beaded cloth, and there was a curiously flaring collar, which can be likened to nothing under the sun. The hat worn with this was black felt, with black plumes and a metallic blue aigret. There were cuffs of fur and a small muff to complete the costume. The cloak was lined with black satin and was very handsome without being fussy.

Among the new wraps I noticed—yes, and admired—was one of heavy black Lyons velvet, embroidered in high relief in black silk. All around the wrap was a thick fringe of silk, headed by a band of crocheted rings. There never has been anything in the way of trimming for black as rich and suitable as crocheted trimming and silk embroidery, and its popularity has outlasted generations.

The new summer goods are being brought out now in the early importing houses and in a few weeks will be shown for the benefit of those who get their summer gowns made during Lent, when they have time for fitting and designing, for nearly all the "summer girls" have a more or less fixed idea of what their own dresses should be.

Among the novelties is a thin brocade silk almost transparent. It is soft and yet tough and is exceedingly pretty. It is always in one color, and the colors range through Pompeiian red, pistachio, willow green, dahlia and puce, two rich dark purples and peach, strawberry and a brilliant purple. With the purple turquoise blue is used as a complement, with what I think disastrous effect as far as good taste goes. Peach and strawberry color are put together, and red and violet.

Among the more delicate shades are maize, china rose, dove, dun and smoke. All these are seen in these light brocade silks, but the changeable effects will be as popular as ever, more so, perhaps, since I observe some of them in cotton goods and ginghams, as well as in several of the new cotton corduroy effects.

HANDSOME CLOAKS.

Among the newest gloves are exquisite fine designs and soft delicate colors, the center block having a changeable effect.

There is a cotton serge that is novel, and draped it is difficult to distinguish it from wool serge. Some is single, some double width. The prospect now is that there will be much ecru lace and hempen lace used on summer suits, and also the heavier white laces.

The new cotton corduroy cloth will be worn for mornings. It is plain, striped, figured and changeable, and there is a great variety of patterns to choose from. Percales, with collars and other accessories of turkey red or indigo blue, will be popular. Flannelettes in hazy stripes of light shades will be used for tennis suits.

There are several beautiful new designs in French sateens, mostly geometrical, in very soft and pleasing colors. Sateens and india silks are nearly always of the same patterns and colors, and india silks will probably be more popular than ever. The quality of the silk is good and the colors becoming and the patterns pleasing, and there is something in the feel of a silk gown nicer than any other material.

OLIVE HARPER.

POSSIBILITIES OF TELEPHONING.

Proposed Lines Across the Continent and Under the Ocean.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—"When are you going to talk to San Francisco?" is a question that has been asked of telephone experts in a dozen cities a great many times since the opening of the longest telephone line in the world—that from New York to Chicago.

The question was asked by a man in Chicago the other day, and the answer was that, although nobody could tell when the thing would come about, it was doubtless a future possibility. An expert in New York said, "If the managers of the Long Distance Telephone company should ask this office for estimates on a line to San Francisco I haven't a doubt that the estimates would be forthcoming."

The truth is that the science of electricity and the art of telephoning have reached a degree of development that makes possible all sorts of calculations touching things that once went by guess. Before the line from New York to Chicago was built the telephone managers felt reasonably certain that it would work satisfactorily, though they called it an experimental line. The men who do the figuring had come to the belief that a ½-inch hard drawn copper wire, weighing 435 pounds to the mile, would enable New York and Chicago to talk with each other. Experiments made by joining several shorter circuits till the distance equaled the 950 miles between the two cities seemed to prove that the smaller wire used in these shorter circuits would not do for the proposed long one and confirmed the reports of the men who had been figuring on the problem in the office.

When the time comes for talk across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, like calculations and like experiments will determine the necessities of the case. It has been demonstrated that telephoning is possible over a line 950 miles in length, and that being the case the long distance system, which now does not extend farther south than Washington or farther north than Buffalo and Portland, may be extended to far southern cities and up into Canada.

By the time this has been done part of the distance between Chicago and San Francisco will have been bridged, and it will be possible to hitch together five or six of these long circuits, and thus to obtain for experiment a line as long as the distance between New York and San Francisco.

Scientific electricians have a formula for calculating the utmost possibilities of talk by telephone with hard drawn copper wire as the medium. The thing to do is to get the highest tensile strength with the least electrical resistance. If the wire now in use could be greatly reduced in diameter without a corresponding reduction in tensile strength, the immediate possibilities of telephoning would be enormously widened.

The experts own that there is an error somewhere in the formula by which they determine the possible limits of telephoning, and they are hard at it trying to find the error and to get rid of it. Meanwhile if somebody will find a better medium than hard drawn copper wire another great stride will be possible. The experts say, however, that no such medium is likely to be discovered.

Telephoning across the Atlantic is a theoretical possibility, and nobody knows how soon it may become an accomplished fact. No syllable has ever passed between the two continents by way of the existing cables, but a clever expert has suggested a method of getting at least one note through, and another man has taken out a patent on the process.

The immediate difficulty of telephoning by the present Atlantic cables lies in the fact that they work too slowly. To transmit the note C to the human ear by the existing Atlantic cables it would be necessary to send back and forth 256 vibrations in a second. But the cables cannot come anywhere near such a feat. The patented process of sending an American musical C to Great Britain involves the use of the phonograph.

The scheme is to sound the note into a phonograph at this end of the line and set the phonograph going very slowly, so that the vibrations of the note, which would be inaudible to human ears, shall be communicated to the cable, transmitted under the ocean and received on another slowly revolving phonograph beyond the ocean. The record made, the phonograph could be set a-going at a rapid rate of speed, and the note would be ground out with sufficiently rapid vibrations to be audible to British ears. The process would be a very slow one, however, and as all the mechanical appliances would have to be very nicely adjusted and at great expense the experiment has not yet been tried.

It may be tried one of these days, however, and the more sanguine electrical experts prophesy telephoning between Europe and America. Nobody, however, is going to lay an enormously expensive cable just for fun or even in the interest of electrical science, and in the present state of the art of telephoning such a cable to Europe could not be a commercial success.

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DR. H. RUSSELL BURNER

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Whenever it is known th[illegible] is stopping at a place, cro[illegible] consult him, and it is not to [illegible] at when it is remembered that in d[illegible] ing a disease he never asks a q[illegible] but describes the different dise[illegible] than the sick can themselv[illegible] is a wonderful gift for anyone to [illegible], and Dr. Burner diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. Knowing the disease he knows the change it produces in the tissues, and knowing the changes he checks them with specific remedies and places the patient on the high road to recovery. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

His Improved Methods of Treatment.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce the strength; can be used while at work; the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions on both Continents, traveling thousands of miles both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Burner is the only Physician now in Ohio who has received instructions in the European Colleges in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. He has also an extensive supply of the latest and best Professional Apparatuses for the treatment of difficult cases, by modern methods, embracing many which are but seldom found outside of the large cities. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

Facts for Men of all Ages.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution, induce nervous debility and premature decay. Organic weakness nervous debility, premature decline of the many powers, involuntary vital losses and like affections speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Burner. To those acquainted with the Doctor it is hardly necessary to say that he has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretion and solitary practices, and all may consult him with complete confidence.

Of all the maladies that afflicted mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

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Such as has baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, Dr. Burner quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood Perfectly Restored.

Quick painless and certain cure for Impotence, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons Unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Wonderful Cures by our improved method of treatment accomplished in Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manly Powers, and Kindred Affections, which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Patients treated by mail and medicines sent by express. Personal consultation is preferable. We guarantee curable cases.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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NYE ON THE NEW YEAR

IT ISN'T WELL TO BE TOO MUCH OF A "JOLLY DOG."

William Relates a Pathetic Box Office Scene—The Landlord Who Ran a Hotel at Hurley, and Something About That Place—The Newly Wedded Pair.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

The new year brings with it many hopes and fears, joy and regret—hopes and fears for the future, joy and regret for the past. A great French philosopher says that after forty we should be very grateful if we are not absolutely and constantly unhappy. This ought to buoy up those who are only unhappy every four years or every alternate four years.

"NO SEATS, I SAY!"

I like to sit down on the first day of every year for a few moments and think over the good I have done. It does not take long. I can mostly attend to it before breakfast. Then I can attend to my regrets for duties unperformed during the rest of the day. But I am a poor regretter and soon tire of this.

The glad new year should be more wisely used. We should only regret just enough to chastise ourselves, and then with a firm and rigid upper lip proceed to do better. Some people do not allow their sorrows to heal, but keep them open, torn and bleeding, just as weak and cowardly soldiers sometimes create and maintain ghastly sores in order to avoid a coming battle. We must cheerfully go forth to meet our duty with each returning year, and the home is the best place to investigate a man's efforts. There are a good many "jolly dogs" in this world; but, as Gretchen says: "Did you ever see the wife of a jolly dog? She sleeps in a kennel. Did you ever see the children of a jolly dog? They are the curs of the street."

So the jolly dog may be as bad as the malignant regretter. Let us therefore not overdo the jolly dog business with strangers and exhaust ourselves, so that at home we may be more civil.

Pardon me for moralizing on the glad new year, but there ought to be one day in each year when we can put our past out on the line and look it over and pound it with a broom to knock out the harvest dust of slothfulness and unkindness.

Enough said. Hail the glad new year!

Last evening there was a pathetic scene at the box office in Paris, where we spoke for the benefit of a thrifty church society under the auspices of the ladies' committee. As usual in such cases, the seats were sold the day before. Paris generally is regarded as the wickedest and most immoral city in the world, but Paris, Ills., should not be confused with Paris, France.

We came at noon and registered at the Hotel Bristol, on the Place Vendome—pronounced Plass Vondoine—and in the evening we began, after prayer meeting, it being Wednesday evening. At 9 o'clock a tired man, with tall, heavy boots and the sad air of one who had been thirty years trying to prove that agriculture was one of the most delightful occupations known to humanity, asked the man at the box office window for a good seat.

"If you had been here yesterday," said the ticket seller, "you could have bought a seat, but not today."

"Sir?" said the man.

"Seats all sold yesterday," was the gentle reply.

"I didn't hear what you said," answered the old gentleman, unrolling his ear and placing a hand with a red mitten on it behind the ear.

"No seats, I say!" was the hurried answer in a loud tone.

"Not even in the orchister?"

"No!"

"Whassay?"

"No!"

"Well, that's me all over. Come fourteen miles over a road that's froze tighter than the top on a new bile, and can't hear nothin over eight foot to save my life, and got to buy standin room. Louisiana and the girls has got the laff on me this time."

Much has been printed throughout the United States regarding the condition of society at Hurley, Wis. Probably some of it is true. It is said that the people there are mostly miners who have been imported from abroad under contract. Some of them were caught in Poland alive, and others were snared in Russia. They talk their own language, drink alcohol when depressed mentally and chew tobacco in the English language.

Several times the world has been startled by the news that a large stockade had been established in a forest a few miles from Hurley, and that young girls were being kidnaped from Chicago to be locked up in these stockades to lead wicked lives or be cruelly slain and buried at midnight in the asparagus bed adjoining the prison. It was a sad tale and aroused much sympathy, but later information shows that these girls were kidnaped from Boiler avenue, and that they also hung on the flank of the Union army during the war. They have therefore arrived at the age of discretion. If they did not care to be kidnaped they could have gone right away from there.

We met a retired landlord from Hurley on the train to Alpena the other day. He was a handsome young fellow of Irish birth and was dressed in purple and fine linen. He also wore a high silk hat, with a broad band on it, and his golden hair seemed to have caught the gleam of a dying day in October. He was just the kind of man to make a low, dirty, drunken, imported murderer mad, he looked so cool and clean and sweet.

He had been at Hurley running a hotel. He had worn a white vest one day last summer to market, also a tall hat. He did not get his marketing, but he got a wealth of tobacco juice on his white vest, and his hat was found on the roof of the opera house after ten days had sped on winged wings.

Hurley has seven or eight opera houses which are open every day in the year. The audiences are entirely men folks, and opera glasses are not called for. The Sabbath is set aside as a day for recovering from the Saturday night debauch, but the recovery also requires Monday, and even Tuesday forenoon. The Hurley jag has a worldwide reputation and speaks for itself.

Social matinees are held in the morning to accommodate the miners who work at night and cannot see society except in the daytime. Men wear their hats and smoke Cable tobacco—i. e., tobacco that one can smoke in Wisconsin and smell in Europe. Wearing their hats at these theatrical performances is a cheap imitation of the custom among ill mannered ladies, but the tobacco habit they have picked up out of their own heads.

The opera is in the line of comic opera and consists of varied specialties and is played by artists who wear thin property clothes on the street, and their tights when on the stage show how high their boot legs come when they are dressed for the street.

The girl who sings about the picture that was turned toward the wall has an Æolean nose, through which she sings a sad lay. She stands on the outside of her feet as she warbles, and there are traces of sadness on her face, also traces of iron ore around her waist. Possibly some one has loved her—some man under the influence of drink, I mean—and with his iron covered arm has clasped her and ore, only to be repulsed impatiently by those thoughtless words, "Oh, go and chase yourself!"

And so he has gone away, leaving her there alone to face all those people and sing and try to be gay. Girls ought to be more careful what they say to men who are intoxicated.

I once knew of a young lady who told a man to avaunt under those circumstances, and now, although she is happy and wealthy, she is an old maid.

How much better it is to have some one you can call your own, no matter how worthless and low, than to be an old maid!

Hurley is gay and lively with its foreign tongues heard here and there, the merry music of the orchestra of the nearest theater and the dull thud that strikes one's ear as he is richly repaid for wearing eyeglasses on the street or wiping his nose with a handkerchief.

I can imagine a sweet voiced *onjenew* girl elocutionist reading one of Browning's poems here to these great, strong, manly fellows who wear whiskers wherever they happen to spring up, and who drink to excess.

We did not play Hurley.

I would not mind playing the Siberian tallow candle circuit, but Hurley does not appreciate real art.

Opposite to us one day in a Pullman there was a pair of newly wedded people. I was reading, but the story was too massive for me, treating of fin de cycles and one thing or another, and of living for a purpose, and of getting a firm grasp on the tail of the age in which we live, and so forth, and thus I sort of listened to the bright and childlike talk of the two sweet things cuddled up there together, with her little gray gloved hand now and then gliding through his whiskers in such a way as to make him feel that he was one great solid mass of whiskers, whereas he only had little "siders," which looked like ear muffs that had worked forward.

"And so we go to New Orleans, Ambrose?" she asked as she opened her new traveling bag and took out a new cake of soap to smell of.

"Yes," said Ambrose, scowling at the toe of his new boot, which was hurting him, I judge, "we take the Q. and C. from Cincinnati, or we take the luxurious Illinois Central, which has such cunning little depots all along its line, and we will spend a week in New Orleans."

THE NEWLY WEDDED PAIR.

"And what is New Orleans like, Ambrose?" she asked in a shy way, nestling her head under his arm, with her nose in his cigar pocket.

"New Orleans is an old city of the south," he said, "with crocks and crocodiles in it, and a shell road, so called because the two armies shelled each other along that road in the war.

"New Orleans," he said, looking hastily at his cuff, "is also a great sugar market for the plantations along the river."

"Oh, how sweet!" she said. "We will go out to a plantation where they are making sugar, and we will make wax sugar. Did you ever eat any of that, Ambrose?"

"No. What is it?"

"Why, you just take the hot sugar, you know, and pour it on the snow. It is real good."

She will make a good wife to him, I am sure, and will order things from the market. She will order her croquettes by the set and live for weeks on purple cold slaw because it matches the tablecloth.

But Ambrose will not care—that is, for three or four weeks—and then he will have the colic some night, and she will talk to him about his heart and how to keep it ever true to her, when it is not his heart that is hurting him at all, and she will put a beautiful pale blue nightshirt on him to roll on the floor in till the doctor comes, and the doctor will, after he has heard the history of the case, take her aside and tell her if she really does love Ambrose she had better get goods that will match his interior decorations instead of the tablecloth, and he will recover, and by and by they will accidentally know something.

Bill Nye

Fortune's Smile.

"Now that I have spent a good deal of money in putting up my establishment I will wait with the hope that fortune will smile upon me."

"Ah, now! That's it—only when I say three, smile pleasantly. One, two"—

—"THREE!"

"What a fool I was to mention that smile!"—St. Nicholas.

The Light Headed Youth.

The clock struck 11, and the young man rose to go. "Is it possible I have been here so long?" he murmured, apologetically.

"Oh, do you look at it in that way?" suggested the young lady with sudden coolness.

"Such a waste of time," he continued, stumbling madly on to destruction.

"Sir! if you"—

"Of your time, my dear miss," he gasped on the brink, and was saved from going over.

"Don't mention it," she said sweetly, and they parted as friends, but he realized that it was a narrow escape.—Detroit Free Press.

Too Short.

"These are the shortest days in the year," said Mrs. Jimpson to her husband.

"What of it?" asked Jimpson testily. "I'm just as short as the days and a blamed sight shorter since you came back from that shopping expedition."—Buffalo Express.

The March of Intellect.

Father (rebukingly)—When I was a little boy I never thought of asking such questions.

Tommy (the youngest)—Ah, but, papa, when you was a little boy I wasn't born!—Funny Folks.

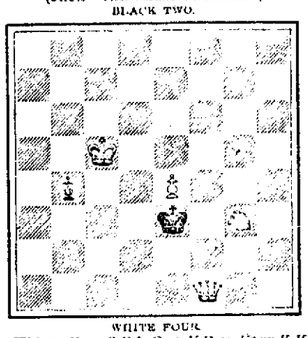
With a Ring.

The winter girl who is described as dressed to kill would doubtless be classified as a form of slay-belle.—Washington Star.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 105.—BY G. B. LAW.
[FROM "THE CHESS PROBLEM."]
BLACK TWO.



WHITE FOUR.

White: K on Q B 5, Q on K B sq, Kt on K K 3, P on K 4. Black: K on K 6, P on Q Kt 5.
White to play and mate in four moves.

White.	Black.
1 Q to Q Kt 2	K to Q 6
2 Kt to B sq	K to B 6
3 Q to Q R 2	Kt to Q 6 or P to Kt 8

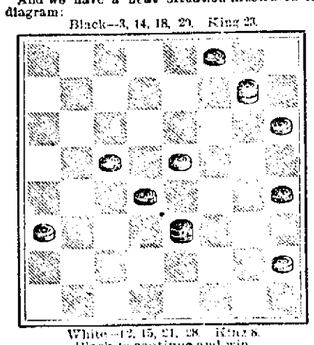
4 Q to B 4 or Q 2 mates accordingly.

SINGLE CORNER.
BY MR. JAMES LEES, DALMELLINGTON.
[From Glasgow Herald.]

11..15	25..24	13..22	a)21..17	b)16..19	
22..18	8..11	26..17	18..25	13..9	
15..22	19..15	8..11	30..21	19..23	
25..18	4..8	31..26	9..14	9..6	
12..16	16..12	1..5	17..13	23..34	
29..25	9..13	26..22	15..18	6..2	
10..14	18..9	5..9	32..28	32..27	
25..32	5..14	17..13	11..16	2..11	
16..20	23..19	14..18	19..15	27..23	
24..19	11..15	13..6	10..19	11..7	
6..10	22..17	2..9	24..15		

And we have a neat situation illustrated on diagram:

Black—3, 14, 18, 29. King 23.



White—12, 15, 21, 28. King 8.
Black to continue and win.

18..22(c	1..6	26..23	13..9	23..18	
15..19	26..22	11..16	3..7	1..6	
22..26	6..13(d	13..9	9..5	20..24	
10..6	23..26	21..17	7..11	Black wins.	
26..31	19..17	9..6	18..7		
6..1(d	22..13	17..13	2..11		
31..26	8..11	6..2	5..1		

(a) Losing move; 22-17 will draw.
(b) Drummond, in his "Second Edition," leaves this as a Black win; but January 13, 1893, Mr. J. Macfarlane continued with 13-9 to draw.
(c) Solution to problem which corrects Mr. Macfarlane, who played 23-19, which allows White to draw.
(d) 6-2, 2-7, 2-11, 20-24, 28-19, 23-7—Black wins.

Variation 1.

6..9	14..18	17..13	19..16	6..9	
22..18	9..14	26..31	6..1	23..19	
9..13(2	18..22	13..9	31..26	9..6	
18..15	21..17	25..9	1..6	29..24	
13..9	22..26	9..6	26..23	B. wins.	

Variation 2.

8..4	9..13	13..9	9..14	4..8	
23..19	16..15	14..18	18..23	23..26	
				Black wins.	

"SINGLE CORNER."
Played at San Francisco, between the late Mr. Bowe and Mr. Shotwell. Bowe's move.

11..15	24..19	8..11	26..23	11..15	
22..18	8..12	27..23	7..11	18..9	
15..22	19..16	9..13	31..27	10..14	
25..18	12..19	23..32	2..7	B. won	
12..16	23..16	5..9	12..8(a		
29..25	4..8	23..19	3..12		
16..20	16..12	11..16	21..17(b		

(a) A neat sacrifice.
(b) Rather hasty—23-21 draws.

IN PUZZLEDOM.

Original Puzzles.—No. 101.

688.—GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC.

[The initial letters of the following will form the name of the finest wheat-growing state in the union:]

1. Was the first state to ratify the federal constitution.
2. Is a country noted for its pearl fisheries, whose yearly produce is estimated to be worth over a million dollars.
3. Is the capital of a division in southwestern Asia.
4. Is the name of the state that signifies "Wild Thyme," so called on account of the abundance of the herb found by early explorers.
5. Was formerly one of the Barbary states. It is about the size of Ohio.
7. Is situated in North Africa, the most important French colonial possession.

689.—DROP LETTER QUOTATION.

E--ry -an c-r-i-s -n -is -w- h-a- -o-e D--to- -s -h-n a-c -o b- f-u-- i -ll th- g-l- -le- -f th- wo- -d.—Beecher.

690.—RHYMELESS QUOTATION.

"If you climb to the top without ——.
Do it. If not, go as high as you ——
Man is not honored by business or ——,
Business and calling are honored by ——."

691.—MUSIC.

In the following find words pertaining to music anagrammatically expressed: Elzruth, Dereasne, Onasopr, Truigu, Lebamy, Cortdnuco, Cattan.

692.—RHYME PUZZLE.

The answer to the first line of each of the following couplets is an animal, and the answer to the second line must rhyme with it:

Kind and faithful if rightly used,
And I'll decay if left disused.

A pest, a nuisance, all will agree,
And I'm a part of the small boy's glee.

Sly and cunning, fleet of foot,
If made by a novice, how I look.

693.—CHARADE.

In the realm of all creation—
Be it far or be it near,
First fills the highest station
On this terrestrial sphere.

Second is worn by young and old,
In styles 'most numberless,
E'en sailor and pirate bold
Must of its use confess.

A color is my *last*,
Though neither white nor black,
And when old Sol does warmish grow
You may not this color lack.

Away back in 1614
A sturdy people came
And settled on *Total* island.
Pray tell to me the name.

A. W. HOFFMAN, Cleveland, O.

Answers to No. 99.

674.—M O P E
N E A R
D R A B
N I L E
N O D S
W E E D
N E E D

675.—
G R A I N
R A I N
A I D
I N
N

677.—Cur-tail.

676.—
C O A D
O L I O
A I M S
D O S E

678.—1. Whisky—why 2. Forest—fort. 3. Gesture—ges.

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes, DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity. Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's **UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH** cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflamation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles FREE and prove its great merits

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI,
35 GENESSE STREET. UTICA, N. Y.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	23	9	35	4	44	20	2nd Philadelphia Express
	PM	AM	P.M	PM	AM	PM	
Pittsb'gh lv.	*8 15	*7 15	*2 30	11 55	4 50		
Beaver Falls "	.....	8 22	1 44	12 39	5 57		
Columbiana "			2 45	1 44	6 57		
Leetonia..... "		9 27	2 51	1 50	7 00		
Salem..... "	10 33	9 41	3 10	2 17	7 15		
Alliance ar.	10 55	10 05	3 45	2 45	7 45		
Alliance lv.	10 55	10 10	4 10	2 50	7 45		
Maxinio "			4 24		7 58		
Coalsville.... "			4 36		8 10		
Conton "	11 30	10 47	4 51	3 25	8 25		
Massillon..... "	9	11 02	5 10	3 40	8 41		
Lawrence..... "			5 25		9 00		
Fairview..... "					9 11		
Orrville..... "		11 30	5 45	4 18	9 31		
Smithville.... "					9 42		
Wooster..... "		11 51	6 15	4 43	9 55		
Shreve "			6 42	5 03	10 15		
Big Prairie.. "					10 30		
Lakeville "			7 00	5 15	10 37		
Loudonville "			7 13	5 29	10 50		
Perrysville "				5 38	10 40		
Lucas "			7 43	5 55	0		
Mansfield..... "	1 46	1 10	8 00	6 25	11 20		
Crestline ar.	2 15	1 35	8 30	6 55	11 50		
Bucyrus..... lv.			9 02	7 35	2 40		
Climax "	4 07	3 20	11 16	9 50	4 56		
Van Wert "		4 06	12 12	10 45	5 45		
Ft. Wayne ar.	5 40	4 55	1 15	11 50	6 45		
Warsaw.....lv.		5 10	2 36	1 23	PM		
Plymouth..... "	7 23	6 49	3 26	2 10			
Valparaiso.... "		8 00	4 45	3 34			
Chicago ..ar.	10 00	9 30	6 25	5 25			
	A M	A M	A M	P M			

Eastward.	26	22	8	6	4	24
	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	
Chicago ..lv.	*7 15	*12 30	*3 15	*11 30	*11 30	
Valparaiso.... "	8 55		4 45	1 15	1 15	
Plymouth..... "	10 19	2 50	5 50	2 58	2 58	
Warsaw ..... "	11 08		6 31	3 34	3 34	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 20	4 30	7 50	5 00	5 00	
Van Wert ..lv.	1 43		8 57	6 29	6 29	
Leon "	2 40	6 07	9 49	7 30	7 30	
Bucyrus "	3 54		11 32	9 50	9 30	
Crestline "	5 45	8 10	12 25	10 00	10 00	
Mansfield.. "	6 12	8 35	12 53	10 43	10 43	
Lucas "	6 25			10 55	10 55	
Perrysville.. "	6 38			11 07	11 07	
Londonville "	6 48			11 23	11 23	
Lakeville "	7 00			11 31	11 31	
Big Prairie.. "	7 03					
Shreve "	7 11			11 43	11 43	
Wooster ..... "	7 32		2 11	12 04	12 04	
Smithville.... "	7 43			12 17	12 17	
Orrville..... "	7 55		2 30	12 29	12 29	
Fairview..... "	8 03					
Lawrence..... "	8 15			12 44	12 44	
Massillon..... "	8 32		3 07	1 00	1 00	
Canton ..... "	8 55	10 51	3 16	1 24	1 24	
Louisville.... "	9 10			1 40	1 40	
Marlboro "	9 21			1 54	1 54	
Alliance ar.	9 35	11 25	3 55	2 10	2 10	
Alliance lv.	9 35	11 25	3 55	3 15	3 25	
Salem..... "	10 10	11 53	4 14	3 40	3 51	
Leetonia "	10 25				4 01	
Columbiana "	10 35				4 13	
Beaver Falls "	11 58		5 28	4 46	5 25	
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 00	2 20	6 40	5 45	6 5 12 30	
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	

Sunday. (Except Sunday. (Except Saturday. Meals. Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. & P. trains for Cleveland by **Nos. 31 and 9**; and for Columbus by **Nos. 20, 31** and 9. **Nos. 1, 3** and **9** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Fifth and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agt.

12-25-92-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R

Taking effect Sunday, October 23, 1892.

Going South.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 00	6 30	.....
Oak Harbor.....	8 45	1 55	6 35	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	2 20	7 00	.....
Clyde.....	9 22	2 35	7 18	.....
Bellevue.....	9 35	2 50	7 33	.....
Monroeville.....	9 50	3 05	7 50	.....
Norwalk.....	10 10	3 28	8 00	.....
Wellington.....	10 55	4 16	8 55	.....
Spencer.....	11 10	4 30	9 10	.....
Lodi.....	11 27	4 46	9 28	.....
Creston..... Lv	11 45	5 05	9 45	.....
Akron ..... Ar	PM 12	8 52	1 31	.....
Youngstown	7 30		8 33	.....
Pittsburgh..... Ar	7 30	6 30	6 30	.....
Orrville..... Lv	PM 12	35 6 00	10 17	.....
Massillon..... Ar	1 07	6 35	10 55	10 55
Massillon..... Lv	1 12	6 35	6 15	AM 6 15
Navarre.....	1 25	6 48	6 30	6 30
Valley Jct..... Lv	1 55	7 20	7 00	7 00
Canal Dov ..... Ar	2 25	7 55	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 35	9 30	.....	.....
Marietta..... Ar	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Sherodsville.....	2 25	7 44	7 33	7 33
Bowerston	2 40	7 58	7 48	7 48
Jewett	3 03	8 25	8 16	8 16
Warrenton.....	4 10	9 25	9 23	9 23
Steub'ville ..... Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00
Martin's Ferry....	4 53	9 48	9 48	9 48
Wheeling ..... Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.*	No.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling Lv	4 40	8 45	3 30	.....
Martin's Ferry....	4 52	8 57	3 47	.....
Steubenville ..Lv	4 35	8 45	3 30	.....
Warrenton.....	6 15	9 23	4 10	.....
Jewett	6 20	10 28	5 28	.....
Bowerston.....	6 48	10 50	5 55	.....
Sherrodsville.....	7 03	11 05	6 06	.....
Marietta Lv	.....	6 10	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	.....	8 57	12 20	.....
Canal Dov..... Lv	.....	10 44	2 55	.....
Valley Jct..... Lv	7 55	PM 12 15	6 45	No. 2
Navarre.....	8 28	12 50	7 18	
Massillon..... Ar	8 45	1 07	7 30	AM 4 30
Orrville Lv	9 22	1 57		5 08
Pittsburg Lv	4 30	AM 7 10	.....	PM 9 45
Youngstown.....	3 50	.....	.....	AM 12 20
Akron..... Lv	9 10	9 20	.....	4 55
Creston..... Lv	10 00	PM 2 30	.....	5 45
Lodi.....	10 18	2 46	.....	6 08
Spencer.....	10 35	3 02	.....	6 14
Wellington.....	10 55	3 16	.....	6 27
Norwalk	11 45	4 03	.....	7 25
Monroeville.....	11 55	4 18	.....	7 37
Bellevue.....	PM 12 10	4 33	.....	7 53
Clyde.....	12 23	4 48	.....	8 08
Fremont	12 38	5 02	.....	8 23
Oak Harbor.....	1 02	5 25	.....	8 45
Toledo	200	6 25	.....	9 48

NORTH		Huron Division	SOUTH	
No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	Ar	No. 26.	No. 28.
PM 8 06	AM	...Monroeville...	AM 11 55	PM	
3 45	6 58	.....Norwalk.....	9 54	6 30	
4 10	7 20	.....Milan.....	9 33	6 08	
4 40	7 50	Ar...Huron...Lv	9 00	5 30	

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday.

A. G. BLAIR, Gen. Mgr. JAMES M. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," *actually* writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly purer and more highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa. *The false reflection on* VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa *is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, ... made to give it a very handsome testimonial.* B

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment

DOCTORS FRANCE & OTTMAN,

formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit

Canton, Thursday, Jan. 26.

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Barnett Hotel, one day only.

The Doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the Country.

The Electropathic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Errors of Youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered as used by Drs. France & Ottman.

DR. OTTMAN
THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE
FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

33 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, $300,000

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN.—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, langnor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 40 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often an accompaniment of a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.

PRIVATE DISEASES, Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.

SEE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine that passes first in the morning, preferred, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

Persons ruined in health by unlicensed pretenders, who keep rolling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Private treated by mail or express, but where ... Cases and correspondence ... confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. ... by U. S. Laws. ... DR. FRANCE, ... box 0

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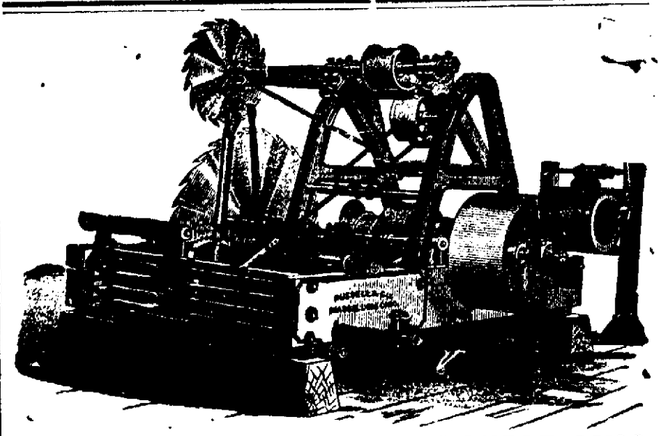
Manufactures of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand washed and dry ground, for Glass works, and Steel and Rolling Mills.



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The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills ... RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A NEW HONOR.

Mgr. Satolli Is Now Master in America.

POPE LEO'S LATEST IDEA.

He Is Evidently Tired of the Troubles Among American Catholics.

The Monsignor to Be the Head of a Permanent Delegation in This Country. Severe Language as to Those Who Have Been Embarrassing His Mission Through the Newspapers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The opposition to Mgr. Satolli and his mission has been summarily ended by the pope. The action comes in a new honor and greater power to the papal ablegate. "The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States, and

MGR. SATOLLI

you are confirmed as the first delegate," were the words of a cable message from Rome received by Mgr. Satolli in Washington Saturday. It was signed by O'Connell, the American secretary of the propaganda.

At the Catholic university in Washington, where Mgr. Satolli resides, it was also learned that Rev F. Z Rooker, of Albany, has been made secretary of the apostolic delegation The latter has been in Rome, but is now on his way to this city. He no doubt brings the papal order creating the delegation and confirming all the powers of Mgr. Satolli.

There Must Be Peace in America.

The recent journalistic controversy involving Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland and others high in the church, has evidently created profound feeling at the Vatican A cable message dated Rome says Pope Leo is greatly interested in the situation in America and desirous of putting an end to the ecclesiastical difference existing here. With this purpose, the important message goes on to say, the Pope is preparing an encyclical to the American episcopate advising harmony and union.

FATHER CORRIGAN.

Mgr. Satolli authorizes the publication of the following statement in regard to the pope's action in the case of Dr. McGlynn:

"On the very day of the reconciliation of Dr. McGlynn with the church public notice was given of it, with the statement that Mgr. Satolli had absolved from censure and reconciled Dr. McGlynn by special power for the purpose requested from and granted by the holy father; and moreover, that the absolution had been given because Dr McGlynn had willingly accepted the conditions laid down by the holy father as necessary and sufficient.

McGlynn Was Sorry.

"This information so expressed should have satisfied every one with the reconciliation carried out by authority specially delegated by the holy father, and with the conditions called for by the holy father. Now it is well to make several reflections: First, that as soon as it was understood that those conditions were complied with every sincere Catholic should at once have felt himself bound in conscience to recognize that all had been done in the case that was expedient in accord with the spirit of the Catholic church; second, that the selection of the proper time and the manner to give public information of the conditions belonged to the authority of the church, and when the holy father should find it opportune, after the reception of the documents which were immediately forwarded; third, every one could see that the immediate publication of these conditions was for prudential reasons omitted, to avoid talk that might oppose the good done by doing away with the calamity which had for so long weighed upon a priest by reconciling him with the mother church If this result has not been obtained, and if this wise silence has been unacceptable to any one, it must be ascribed to premature exaction.

"The conditions were in this form: Dr. McGlynn had presented a brief statement of his opinions on moral economic matters, and it was judged not contrary to the doctrine constantly taught by the church and as recently confirmed by the holy father in the encyclical rerum novarum. Also, it is publicly made known that Dr McGlynn, besides professing his adherence to all the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic church, has expressed his regret (saying that he would be the first to regret it) for any word or act of his that may have seemed lacking in the respect due to ecclesiastical authority; and he thereby intends to repair, as far as he can, any offense which may have been given to Catholics.

The Pope Supreme in the Church.

"Finally Dr. McGlynn has of his own free will declared and promised that within the limits of a not long period of time he will go to Rome in the spirit and intention I belonging to a good Catholic priest. Then it is well to note how deplorable it is that this reconciliation could have been discussed, as it has been in newspapers in such manner that private and lay persons have dared to pass upon it harsh reproach and ill-considered censure. That any one should have dared to speak of the pope's authority over the church in America as foreign is a sentiment and an utterance enormously erroneous and scandalous. The action of the church and holy see, in the things that belong to it is superior to every man-made boundary and universal and proper to every country in which there may be Catholics. For which reason it seems to us exceedingly opportune to recommend due respect in every case to ecclesiastical authority, and, before all, to that of the holy see, as well as to that of the council of Baltimore, inasmuch as it is forbidden to treat ecclesiastical matters and questions through the medium of journalism

"Much more deplorable is it that persons, both ecclesiastics and laymen (who wish to appear as sincerely Catholic), make bad use of journalism, with violent and mendacious attacks, beyond all bounds of respect and charity, against venerable prelates, whose virtue and learning, whose rectitude of character and unquestioned and unquestionable love toward the church and the supreme pontiff, never unaccompanied by sincere love of country, make them deservedly the objects of the special predilection of the holy father, and of universal esteem and veneration "

ARCHBISHOP RYAN TALKS

The Effect Can Only Be Determined by Time—Vote of the Archbishops.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 16 —Archbishop Ryan, when asked as to the apostolic delegation said. "I guess it is so. The effect can only be determined by time. Such delegates exist in other countries without interfering with the machinery of church government "

The question was put to the archbishop if it was so that all the archbishops with the exception of one voted against making the office of apostolic delegate permanent. He replied: "The

FATHER RYAN.

archbishops did not vote against receiving an apostolic delegate. They simply postponed giving an opinion upon the subject until they should consult their suffragan bishops "

The archbishop, whose resolutions on the school question were adopted at the New York conference of the archbishops, was questioned as to the truth of the report that the archbishops were requested by the pope to consider the fourteen propositions submitted at the conference by Mgr Satolli To this he replied. "A dispatch from Washington purporting to come from Mgr Satolli announced some days ago that the archbishops of the country had been requested by the pope to write him their opinions on the fourteen propositions on the school question presented by Mgr. Satolli "

Plasterers Elect Officers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16 The delegates to the International Association of Plasterers finished their labors Saturday. After animated discussion a good many changes were made in the constitution of the association The report of the finance committee showed about $1 000 in the treasury. The expenditures of the past year have been unusually heavy. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Robert Tenary, Pittsburg; vice presidents, John J. Doyle, Chicago; Robert Q. May, Philadelphia, and M. C. Kennedy, St. Louis; treasurer and secretary, James O'Connor, Boston; executive committee, H. Cramer, Indianapolis, M K. Schumaker, Cleveland, and Samuel Dunbar, Toronto.

Building Associations Again Suffer.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Developments in the case of Herman Schrader, the missing attorney, are quite as sensational as those that followed the flight of ex-Senator Kuehnert. Up to the present time the amount of Schrader's stealings from building associations reaches nearly $12,000, with more to hear from. Schrader's methods were daring in the extreme. He executed mortgages on imaginary lots, owned by people of his own creation, and boldly filed them at the court house.

Dirty Bank Notes Carry Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, has addressed the house committee on banking and currency in advocacy of his bill to provide for the frequent redemption of national bank and treasury notes and their exchange, at the government's expense, for new notes. Mr. Outhwaite called the attention of the committee to the fact that dirty bank notes were the means of disease germs and to the danger of the transmission of disease by the means

Ohio's Health Board Adjourned

COLUMBUS, Jan 16. Dr A. A. Kohle health officer of Akron, reports to the state board of health that two new cases of smallpox have appeared there. The patients are young men employed in the foundery where the first case appeared. Dr. Doust, secretary of the state board of health, left Akron at once A serious epidemic is feared Dr Pendergast, of Cincinnati, reports that an epidemic is probable at Norwood, a suburb of that city

"Sam" Goes Back to the Chair.

ATLANTA, Jan. 16 — "Sam" Small, the noted evangelist, who spent seven years on the rostrum following his remarkable conversion, has returned and accepted a position on the editorial staff of The Constitution He was on The Constitution seven years ago, when he took up evangelism.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Considerable Progress on the Anti-Option Bill—A Final Vote Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — The anti-option bill, which monopolized almost the whole time of the senate after the morning hour during the present session, and which is expected to reach its final vote today, was debated yesterday for nearly three hours and then went over without action. Sweeping denunciations of the measure were made by Senators Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts; Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, and Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, as being in utter contravention of the constitution of the United States and in violation of the rights of the states.

Mr. Platt yielded to many interruptions and was, therefore, unable to finish his argument.

The McGarrahan bill received its death blow in the senate, the affirmative vote falling eight short of the constitutional majority.

A bill to repeal the silver bullion purchase provisions of the Sherman bill was reported from the committee on finance and went to the calendar.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The session of the house yesterday was an interesting one. Work was mapped out for the remainder of the week and for Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, but beyond this nothing was done. A few private measures were passed and the committee on the judiciary, having under a prior order the right of way, called up some bills of secondary importance. The one of the most public interest was that providing for the punishment of offenses by passengers on the high seas, which was passed. A bill providing for a court of appeals in the District of Columbia went over without action.

Hebrew Endowment Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At the closing session of the supreme lodge of the Jewish Order of B'Nai Brith, the endowment committee made a report recommending the creation of a consolidation fund to be administered by a board of trustees of nine members. The fund is to be raised by an assessment of $1 per member per year from each subordinate lodge. No money is to be paid out of the fund until it has reached $25,000. The report was adopted. If the subordinates lodge approve the new law will go into effect July 1 next. Baltimore was chosen as the next place of meeting of the supreme lodge.

Anti-Silver Manifesto.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—President H. M. Whitney has mailed a letter to the presidents of all the street railway companies of the United States, setting forth that if silver should become the established currency of the country the effect would be to advance the price of nearly everything that railroads purchase, while fares would probably not be increased. He, therefore, requests that the gentlemen addressed will use their influence with the senators and representatives in their state and districts for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

Held for Murder.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 18.—Coroner Primby held an inquest on the body of Thomas Rogers, Sr., who was so brutally shot to death by his son, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that Thomas Rogers, Sr., came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by the hand of his son, Thomas Rogers, Jr., and recommend that the said Thomas Rogers, Jr., be held for trial. The mother and sister are still living in the hospital with no hope for their recovery. They are sinking rapidly, and will probably die.

BODY-SNATCHING BUSINESS.

The Wholesale Robbery of Graves at the Nation's Capital.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Another chapter is published here on the grave robberies in Washington. The reporters who watched the body stealers at the potter's field early Monday, followed them and saw them deliver the corpses of two women to the Georgetown University college, one male subject to the Columbian and one female subject to the Howard college.

Afterward the reporters called on George Marlowe, the colored grave robber, and representing themselves as physicians in search of subjects, secured a confession from him. He said he made a regular business to dig up bodies and ship them to various parts of the country for $25 each. The cemeteries, he said, were always well guarded, but he "made it all right" with the watchmen and had no trouble in securing bodies. During the year Marlowe said he had resurrected and sold 310 subjects. Of these but 140 came from the potter's field, the rest being secured in the Congressional, Glenwood and Harmony cemeteries.

FEARS OF A SPLIT.

A Movement to Stop Further Proceedings in the Briggs Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The action of the Cleveland presbytery in adopting a resolution deprecating an effort to impose a new test of orthodoxy, stating that the interests of the church would be conserved by a cessation of the heresy trials, and having reference to the proposed appeal of the prosecution in the Briggs case, gives color to a story current here that a movement has been set on foot in different parts of the country to induce the New York presbytery to refrain from further pressing the Briggs case.

Fear has been expressed, it is said, by some of those active in the movement, that a continuance of active prosecution in the Briggs and similar cases might eventually cause a split in the church. It is said that other presbyteries in the west will be heard from on the subject soon.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A Big Rush of Bills Presented in Both Branches.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18.—Mr. Sterrit introduced a bill in the house to pay Richard Tibbetts, of Miami county, $1,000 to reimburse him for expenses paid during the sickness of his son, Charles Tibbetts, who died from injuries received in the Cincinnati riot while a member of the Third regiment, O. N. G. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. McGrew introduced four bills. One repeals the Garber law putting county officers on salaries and abolishing the fee system. The second bill provides for the payment to E. W. Simpson, of Springfield, of $500 for lumber and money furnished to and paid by him for the Ohio national guard during the 1886 encampment. The third bill provides that trust deeds executed by Ohio corporations on chattel property need not be verified, but that the record shall be sufficient. The last bill defines when the tax year in relation to personal tax additions shall end, being at the time of the annual settlement between treasurer and auditor.

Mr. Griffin's bill was passed providing that marriage shall not disqualify a woman from acting as executrix.

In the senate Mr. Von Seggern introduced a bill requiring spiritualistic mediums to pay a license fee of $300 each.

M. Clingman introduced a bill to amend section 2260 of the revised statutes so as to provide for the payment of attorneys' fees in condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Ellis' house joint resolution, urging congress to prevent dealing in options, was adopted.

J. A. Howells, of Ashtabula county, and John O'Neil, of Muskingum county, were confirmed as trustees of Wilbur France university.

THE MARKETS.

Monetary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 2½ to 3% per cent.; last loan at 2½ per cent. and closing offered at 2½ per cent

Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86 for 60 days and $4 87½ for demand; posted rates, $4.87 @4.89, commercial paper, $4.85½@4.87½.

Government bonds have been dull and steady railroad bonds active and strong.

The Pittsburg Market.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.

BUTTER Elgin creamery, 35@37c; Ohio brands, 29@31c; choice to fancy dairy and country roll, 21@23c; fair to medium grades, 18@20c; low grades, 12@16c; cooking, 9@11c; greens, 6@8c

CHEESE—Ohio, full made, 11½@12c; common made, 9½@10c; New York, 12@ fancy Wisconsin Flats, 11½@12c; Limburger bricks, 13@14c; Wisconsin sweitzer, in bars 13@14c; imported Swiss, 30@31c; Ohio Flats 13@14c

EGGS Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, 27@28; specials marks, 24; cold storage 21@23c.

POULTRY Live Spring chickens, 6@6½c per pair; old chickens, 70@80c; ducks, 70@80 c; geese, $1 25@1.50; turkeys, 11@12c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, 15@17c per pound; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 12@13c; turkeys, 15@17c.

WHEAT No. 2 red, 77@77½c; No. 3 red, 75@76c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 53½@54c; high mixed ear, 52½@53c; mixed car, 50@51c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46½@47c; high mixed shelled, 45½@46c; mixed shelled, 44@44½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 41½@42c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c; extra No 3 white, 39½@40c; No. 3, 38@38½c; mixed, 36@37c.

FLOUR (jobbers' prices)—Fancy brands, $4 85@5.15; standard winter patents, $4.75@5.00; spring patents, $4.75@5.00; straight winter, $4 25@4.50, clear winter, $4.00@4.25; XXX bakers', $4.00@4.15; rye, $3.50@3.75.

HAY Choice timothy, $15.00@15.50; No. 1 timothy, $14 00@14 25; No. 2 timothy, $12 50@13 00; mixed clover and timothy, $13.00@13 50, packing, $7.00@8.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $9 00@9.50; No. 2 do, $7.00@8.50; wagon hay, $7 00@9.00.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid to the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, December 29, 1892:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	65–70
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats	32
Corn	45 50
Barley	70
Wood	20–25
Flax Seed	54 60
Clover Seed	$7 50—$8 00
Timothy Seed	$1 75—$2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$7 00—$9 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	24
Eggs per dozen	25
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11–12
White Beans per bushel	$1.75
Potatoes	70–75
Onions	90
Apples	60–85
Evaporated Apples, choice	10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12–15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4–5
Salt per barrel	$1.15–$1.20

Notice of the Sale of Bonds

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, MASSILLON, O., Jan 16, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of twenty bonds of five hundred dollars each, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi annually; said bonds will be dated March 15th, 1893, and one bond (of five hundred dollars) will become due and payable every six months from said date.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of purchasing additional grounds and building a new fire engine house by the city of Massillon, Ohio, pursuant to section twenty-eight hundred and thirty five (2835) of the revised statutes of the State of Ohio, and an ordinance of said city entitled "An Ordinance to Issue Bonds of the City of Massillon, Ohio, in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars for the purpose of Purchasing additional Ground and the Erection of a New Fire Engine House in the City of Massillon, Ohio," passed December 5th, 1892, authorizing the issue of the said bonds, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder, but in no case for less than their par value. Bids should specify the number of bonds bid for and the rate of premium offered. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids

E. B. BAYLISS
City Clerk.

A—Absolutely.
FACTS B—Best.
C—Cure for Pain.
ST. JACOBS OIL
FIGURES 1—A Prompt Cure.
2—A Permanent Cure.
3—A Perfect Cure.

ANOTHER FACTORY

The Board of Trade Preparing to Close a Deal.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the board of trade was held last night, and after exhaustive discussion a committee was appointed to negotiate a deal with the manufacturers of a staple article, who will probably build a factory on the old furnace lands, now held by the city The industry is a solid one, and will employ about fifty hands at the start. This is all the information that can properly be given out at this time.

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z T. Baltzly's.

The Dueber Base Ball club, of Canton, has reorganized for 1893 with the following officers: President, George Plank; vice president, Lamb Anderson; secretary, W J Sloan; treasurer, C Pfluger; manager, Geo Schlemminger Nearly all of last season' players remain on the club and three prominent newspaper boys have signed.

You ought to hear the Melville Sisters to night.

Commander James S. Dean.

G. A. R.

Old Soldier's Gratitude

COMRADES, READ THIS.

Torturing, Life Destroying Dyspepsia Cured. Another Triumph for Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. James S. Dean, Commander of Gen. Grant Post, G.A.R., Rondout, N.Y., and Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad and one of the most popular and well known Gentlemen in the East, whose veracity is beyond question says:

"I was all run down with DYSPEPSIA. I doctored and doctored but it all resulted the same way. I grew worse. *I suffered* untold misery night and day. My case was pronounced *incurable*. I suffered this way for fully TWO YEARS. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy on the street about that time, and I told him of my condition and he said, "JIMMY," you need not *suffer* so, come to my office and I'll give you a bottle of FAVORITE REMEDY, take it morning, noon and night, and it will cure you. I took the medicine as directed, but had no *confidence* in a cure, as my case had been tried by so many. After using it a week I began to feel better, and in a short while after that I was ENTIRELY CURED—"*Just think of it, entirely cured.* That terrible distress, everything I ate, *breaking up sour* in my throat had all gone and I have not had a moments discomfort since. To-day there isn't a *healthier* man in this country and my appetite is grand. I believe I could eat a KEG OF NAILS if I had to and digest them with ease. FAVORITE REMEDY is the foe of Dyspepsia and poor health."

Yours truly,
JAMES S DEAN.

ROSDOUT, March 18th, 1892.

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AND

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THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT

gives all the news o Town, County and State, and as much National news as any other paper of its class.

Your Home would be incomplete without it.

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is a National Family Paper, and gives all the general news of the United States and the world. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments for "The Family Circle," and "Our Young Folks." Its "Home and Society" columns command the admiration of wives and daughters Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive. Its "Agricultural" department has no superior in the country. Its "Market Reports" are recognized authority in all parts of the land

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MASSILLON, OHIO.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

RESOLUTION.

Declaring it necessary to improve Prospect street from Main street to Cherry street by paving with brick.

Resolved, That in the opinion of two-thirds of the members of this council it is necessary to improve Prospect street from Main street to Cherry street by paving with brick, in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the city engineer. That 98 per cent of the expense of said improvement shall be assessed per front foot upon the property bounding and abutting thereon according to the law and ordinance on the subject of assessments; the assessments therefor to be payable in five annual installments if deferred and the same collected, as provided by law and the assessing ordinance to be hereafter passed, and the clerk is hereby directed to have the city marshal serve a copy of this resolution upon all the property holders along said street and cause a copy of this resolution to be published in a newspaper in this city for three consecutive weeks.

E. B. BAYLISS,
City Clerk.

Massillon, O., Jan. 9, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Declaring it necessary to improve West Main street from the Ohio canal to Henry street by paving with brick.

Resolved, That in the opinion of two thirds of the members of this council, it is necessary to improve West Main street from the Ohio canal to Henry street by paving with brick, in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the city engineer. That 98 per cent. of the expense of said improvement shall be assessed per front foot upon the property bounding and abutting thereon according to the law and ordinance on the subject of assessments; the assessments therefor to be payable in five annual installments if deferred and the same collected, as provided by law and the assessing ordinance to be hereafter passed, and the clerk is hereby directed to have the city marshal serve a copy of this resolution upon all the property holders along said street and cause a copy of this resolution to be published in a news paper in this city for three consecutive weeks.

E. B. BAYLISS,
City Clerk.

Massillon, O., Jan. 9, 1893.

NEW LIFE

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE & BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death; premature Old Age, all Female Weaknesses, over-exertion of brain. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund money if not cured. Guarantees issued only by J. M. Schmickers, sole agents, corner Main and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

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64 and 66 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles London, late of Stark County, O., deceased. Dated the 4th day of January, 1893.

JOHN W. BARNABY,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of John Moseman, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 6th day of December, 1892.

GOTTLEIB FLEIG,
Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of Christian Wagner late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 13th day of December 1892.

ABRAHAM FASNACHT,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Jessias J. Bordner. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned for allowance. Dated the 12th day of December 1892.

SAMUEL B. STERN,
Assignee.

Philadelphia Dental Parlors,
38 and 40 N. Market St, Canton.
Good set of TEETH for $5.00
Best set of TEETH for $8.00
Gold fillings..$1 and up. Teeth cleaned,..75c.
Silver " .....75c. " extracted,..25c.
Amalgam fillings 50c. Vitalized air.....50c.
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